PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,888.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA ...	6522
12th "	* CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6803	.....	.....
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR....	5294	CHINA.....	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA...	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA.....	4,248	Seiller.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBRA.....	5,916	Boyer.....	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe.....	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent,
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single Rs.	Return Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single Rs.	Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez . .	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool .	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London . via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	†770	450	†675
Karachi . . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA ...	2170	Mon. 10th Sept.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DUMRA ...	1,700	Thur. 6th Sept.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA ...	2170	Frd. 7th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA ..	3025	12th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3030	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

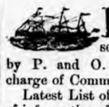
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
4th September, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	P. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. S. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	P. Brusacà ...	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	13th Nov. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lioyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CORRESPONDENTS:

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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L. COMBE,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
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OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

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HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS} BOMBAY.

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EXTRA STRONG
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MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
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TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

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Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
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More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.,
(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,
DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—
Rs. 25 on Application. Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 3,71,676 on the last year's working.

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For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—
FETT & Co.,
No. 5-11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,

ASK FOR
PHILLIPS' CHOLERA REMEDIES
AND SAVE YOUR PRECIOUS LIFE.

	Rs. as.
CHOLERA MIXTURE.—Prepared from a Formula recognised by the highest Government Medical authorities as a most reliable remedy for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Hundreds of people have testified to its beneficial effects..... per bot.	1 8
CHOLERA DROPS—Contain in a concentrated and portable form all the essential ingredients of the above ..... per bot.	1 0
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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Every Description of Leather Goods.

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Try u Bottle and Convince YoureekJ,

Prof. JAKES' ELECTRO T05IC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

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Coustitute Matajlijiir cnd Ilfa-eivirtlr eioineuta of ‹pedal value jo Profeoaiaul and Literary men, Clenymon, Tutorit, Htudenta, Imd-era, Clerks, Atl'etcu, Bluoneaʼ men, and dl mpl»‹d la mcutal occupatioo.

In Neurpsthonia and the Daubilitic^ of old n^, the effect* of thcoe Pwaii» are atpc‹ially marked, Euerily bcuir lu all cosM qnicidly rertorn.)

Tliey cure all abpormal Hitchargea, build up thig delicate tloiiu", owl re*tore to Titulity broken" down, fulfged out, or weary coonRiiuow.

Their morvoUoiw euratirecflecti‹ ore, inraife>*tel from, tiic Anti day o they Jiimuiaiiation by a rctiwrlcabla increase of Nerve and ♦Wndogjnl Powcw with a lecdiur of cmarage, ‹trengtli and comfort. PbreelOU, a, irvigor.tUd, appetite Incremus worb-erfully, bowe‹l booome mfiniig, llw brain, ag*in active, memory tcniacious", bodily aonfiotimeut iiKreeed and energy rcuraM.

Ra. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V- P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. yi, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local AgenU ;-TRKACHEH AND CO., LTD., ChemiatH, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ktuamer Media 2,lioy Loin, Captain It Brown* ttiilei! >enter*lay f>r CAlcutla in laillanl.

THE htcantir Sunctoria, 2,377 tonH, CapUtiii W Wanl' hailed yeMtcnlay for Calcutta in IjaiUiht.

THIS Htoumer Gcril, 7r>0 t‹»ns. CapUtin .V AndrcaHcii. oailetl ycHtcniay for Bangkok. Ac, with a general cargo.

THV: Auatritn 1.loy‹l'» S N (-o'k Htcanicr Giitcla. 2.Gto tuns. t*apt‹in r (luirgievich will sail to-‹lay for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

THK Boinl>ay Line Hteamor Itiojun Mara, 2,979 toua. Captain, (! S Lapmik arrived in harbour yo‹ter*Liy fi-uin Kol‹. with a pfjncral curgi*.

THE Elorio ami Kubattin*>S N Co'H steamer Deo Bahluino, Captain B l'eitro, arriveti in harbour go‹terday from Crcuoa, with u general carg‹> tmd pnsitengers.

ARRIVALS.

VCMCI.	Cuninl'uider	From.
4 I»tt	Mnru ..... L.ipmik.....	h Mos Ajitt_l‹ Ub»o Ar‹. 3

1‹ E I'A U T U R li S.

‹T t.	Cuitmnmder.	Dentl UHiou.
4 Cliin MW-Inntune u . Melis H ..... tieni »	I'ii'‹ ..... Umi	Uaji'uita Otjcnttij Paleujtj Klmstuik,

TIM fitUnu‹r ‹ii-tcia. Captain (inirgicvicli, nhtaiiK‹d her port-cleoraatv yesterilny lor Calhaiit», A‹.

The Mejainer VillcnV-la-Ciolat, enteres! i‹r lo-uling vt tci'dav fvr ICor-cU A.

ALCUTTA.

ARRIVALE.

	Numo‹»,	
HatmiH‹t	J Ietern	Front
a ulina	J o'Sunivan	Kurarli
Maupur	W PcUtkiii	Bombay
KiMutnnii^	II E Steven-	Rangoon
tNdara	J M Tyrrell	

DErARTI.'RK.».

Willjiun Biurr.	trupt Hill	
Workuan	W W Bond	I ornion
	W K Ish	H bnng B u
U-narty	J OHJhoi	Dmit"»
K‹n of ‹»g‹l	II O H» Dinier	Amstruia
Nuzuit.	A J I. Mtcliamoon	Bombay
Khliopui.	A U W Ilaivlco^k	Rungoou
Quic‹*	J Andi‹»on	Bcnlbay
Clan Mac‹-lougiiU	h Stirling	Chittuiiiiik
Tarot.u	W Ij Jiivobs	Rungoon
Clan LimliMty	C Bnwmaipn	Loiaiioj
Perlak	J Ormsiah	Aro» Bay
Bangola	W W Allen	Auvtruin
Pulftila	P Ii fetuut	aiintin‹

REUTER'» TKLKGUAMB

STEAMER MOVEMENT.S.

The B I S N Co'ti steamer Manoni left i'orl Said on thi‹ inuming of thi‹ 3ni instant.

The Oitj' Idne steamer Tmffond Hall arrivenl ut Stick from Bomliav on the afternoon of ihc 2ml instint.

DAILY EXPORTS.— SEIT. I.

FOR LONDON.

Calctlonia s—9G ewt gum, B Jethubho›' ; 7‹20 cWt inymboUams .\' Khimji ; -lOOO cwt cottonscctl tr Matlhowji tuivl ‹'o; 200 bak-s cotton Ualli Bros. J‹eninsular s—2 3 t cwt IVOIN" and IOti lb tortoise shell K N Miani.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville-tlc-la-Oiotat 8--1,30r< bales hemp and 24 cwt gum KidiUe Reeve and »‹» ; 700 cwt gingelly Bccd, 4MM cwt castorscctl ‹tHH cwt linseed anti 2,000 CWt rapescell l› Dre;fus au‹l Co ; 3.'0 cwt cashew-nuts J Foebiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Ville-dC'la-Oiotur ‹— 100 bules cotton New Mofussil Co : RM› leales cotton GutMuin an‹l Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

VillcHle-bi-Ciotat s—10 1-2 cwt senna leaves and 7 cwt chimeiscetl H A H Joluir.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chuinla lo2 lmles hemp P Bhiinji K›o2 ewt poppy-socd Jehatigir Canta ami Co

Barras—40o Itales cotton tiy and waste C Hirji and Co ; IGo bales cottoli. The Bomhag Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barra ■—24 hales cotton fly droppings riieenix Mills; 140 hales bemp K. Viammani Co: H7" liales cottaTi fly ami waste. oOO ewt methecd Bnncr ami Krause ; HO‹» cwt oil cakes M. Soniji : 4(Nai cwt linseeil aiul lo40 cwt mymbollums A. Khimji : oGO bales cotton Bamji ami (l‹> 110 ljales cotton Gatl dam ami Co : ›5 b^es cotton FK.C^anipLell ami Co ; 171 cwt uiyrabollunis A. H. A. Cnrrini and t RH vNvt gum M. ‹l. Jt'oniabboy and Oo ; JtiO' cwt myrabollaina (‹. Mudhourji ami Co‹: 3fil cwt muatardseeil Warinund .hn‹l Co ; ICMI cwt miNrabollains P. Jathabhoy : 22I› bales cotton fly K. Hurmukhroy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clydeadolc ß— HMj Imles cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; '80 cwt gum M J Jooniabliioy ami Co: IOOO ewt linuecil H licwsc.v.

BOMBAY LIGHT IIOUbE.

BQVUKON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HKUOII B bYilONB, OFFU. t'UMMANDANT.

Botuloty, b(t›triillKr S

Thvift win bn Panui* for all numtbers st the Ri‹liug St-liool ^ sgTOW Thiraday the fitli iMtmit at 7.3Q n m. and not on tii‹ Obnrc‹* <'gte Bajali oa a‹ma‹iv notiUvt.

Dito—Plain Clotwo.

By Order,
UEUOII 8. KYMONB, Lkiit.,
OSg. Couiil. B. L. IL

Adati ('Ciilttii'o), a Peraiun journal, ‹laic‹ that niodeni education ha‹ xome U› pnsHCH‹ a atrong afttmeiion for tlie Shah'‹ aubjects. The well-known ffdncational mvtitution, the Darul-Fanmin, has of lata baeo so improved that it can now rival even the l›Mt c o llie s in Europe. It has recently been supplied with up to date appuancee needed in the teaching of kysioloRV, minundogA', mecbanics, botany, geology.

G0K K 2RGIÂL NEWS.

LONDON, 6 KPTKMÖKU L

SBOUBITIES—			
Vf per cent. Consols	8? 1/Id ex	=	unchanged
f per cent. Rentes	••, 1-4	^	
ot. Inman Sterling Loon	100	^	
‹4 per cen Indian Bhlooed			
Rupee Paper	66 3/16	—	
BILVUI—			
kle	31 1/1	—	A &.6
3 months bengn	•1 1/8		
Bnrs to Ne‹w York			
EXOUANOBS—			
Portn ohegoea			
Berlin, ohegoea			
New York Demand			
DBOOUNTS—			
Bank of EngUnd	3 1/t pr. ot."		tinchange‹l
3 months' sight Bauk Bills			
6 months' sight Bonk Bill)	3 6/8	=	9
5 months' sight Pine Trade Bills	3 8/	=	— 1/ v
6 months' sight Pine Trade Bills	4 1 8	=	s uochangol
INTEBBSI—			
Day to day loons	13.4	=	-• — |8
7 day market loans	2 1/4	=	— |/

Extra Council Bill* allotmeiit" Drills on Mädras Ra. 1,80,000 at lit. 4 3 36d.

RUBBER^
Para Rubber 5 9 sellers.

WHEAT—
Ilet Nainclii 30 1 4 Uct.*Nov. done quiet.

BAFHSEKO—
Yfnlow Quserat 46 ^ 1'4 A-M. wllers Arm
Yellow Chwnpore 46 4- T4 A.-M. sellers rnnii.

LINSBED—
Linseed Bold 42 1 4— 1-4 SepC-Oct. sellers quiet

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Clan. btnart,

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cott‹D Market closed	x M.....•••	quiet
Best Indian ...		dull
Moocheter		firm
Total Bore		4,500
Spot		0?8|—1
Egyptian P. O. E. Brown		9 7 8
Sold on speculation and for Expert		400
Importa		8800
Futures elOf‹d		quiet

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'8||	4-83	— 2
- 2	— 2	Feb.-Mar.
Dec.-Jan.	JnD.-Feb.	4'88
4'8‹»	4-8‹»	— 2
— 1	- 2	May-Junc.
Mar.-Apr.		4'»3
4'80		
— 2	— 1	— 2

Amei-lesin markets‹ du‹"'»l.

Quotations in Liverpool fur Sucats are all re-lii‹'ect 1 101.

Actual Hir‹'k‹of ‹'otton 397,000 lbl l-^.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Hotnbay for tha 4H hours ending 6 p.iii. on 3 Sept.

Cotton	170	bales.
Wheat	2,684	cwt?.
Lfutcel	1,886	
Rape, Ral mid Mustard	3,341	
Ginsellyscd	198	
Toppyscod	630	do
Groiinilnuts	nil	
Castors›.-l	2,887	
Tico	3	
Mimbo›Uarns	208	
Cottonseed	1,6‹1	
Bloowsoch	20	
Groun	3,8?7	
Jooiwor	nil	
Maize	11	

IMI'OIITiS OK TKKASL'KK.

hi‹'oin Ii, 1›-03Oni.

I = Vcli-li- Fiutat ' from i'›>hiey.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

AilvicoH from lionio sliow but little cTiauge in any of the market› to-da*. T.ocally, alvu, there is little change to record. Cotton in ‹piiet but steady at alnxit yesterday's closing rates. Exchange is firm with little enquiry from biiyers or meners. The local HCOMH markets are lirm with a ‹light reaction in the Linseed ‹pmt'atioas. Rupee paper is stea‹iy and iinchunge^l. Shares are firm ami continue to advance.

SHARES.

Petit›.....	Rs. 3,l*.92	A	Sept.
David‹	5:l‹>		
Jaiiished‹	220 X. l›.		
Ci'O‹e‹nts	1.00 X. l)		
Kohinoors	HIOX. D.		

EXUHANGK—Tone sloiidv.

Bank T. T.....	.. ls.	4 1/lttl.	
Bank Deinaml.....	...ls.	l/JG‹l. to 3/32	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A. ls.	›/32d. to .-WG.	
Do. 6 do.	do.ls.	t 7/l‹‹l. to 1.*/32	
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1/2
Marks 3 do.	do.	...	139 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight	...	158 1/2
Shanghai 30 do.	do.	...	21G 1/2
Jal›an 30 do.	do.	...	160 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER— 3 1/2 i›er cent. Tone steatly.

Cash	.....	97-7
1st Settlement.	1st October ...	97*7

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of Knglaiul since 2181 Juuc	3 1/2	›>er cent.
Bank of Bombay do . 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd do.	‹»	do.
Bank of Ma<lms do. 10th July	1	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M O Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	lS.‹i
Do. fine	Dec.	„	181
Do. fine	Jan.	„	183
M O Dliamangaon fine	„	„	201
M O Nagpur fine	„	„	207
M G Kliandcish fully good...	„	„	183
M Q K A fine		..	l8‹»
H O Bengals fully good			172
M G Broach good	Mar.		22 1
Do. ‹l‹». fine.			231

SEEPS.

LINSEED.—Tone ‹lently.

Ready	Rs.	7-2-0 B T
Ftirwanl April-May	Rs.	7-3-0 R T

RAPESEEii.—T*me.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready .	Rs.	8-rt-O B T
Do. Forwnr*! April-Muy	Us.	7-1-0 R T

POPPYSEED.—Tone ‹toady.

Ready ...	...	RH. 8-12-0 B T
Forwunl April-May	...	Rs. 8-1-0 R T

CASTORSEEI).—Tone stcaily.

Uemly	Rs.	40-0 B T
Korwaril Dec.-Jan. ...	Rs.	3G-0 R T

GINGKLLVSEED.— T›>mi Kteally.

15 per cent. Mixcil Dec.-Jan	...	Rs. 40-8-0
2,5 „	..	K›. 30-8-0
t›0 „	..	R8. 38-8-0

WHEAT.— Tone rliill.

White Delhi Ready	...	Rs. 4 lU-0
l)o. do. April-.Mav	...	U›. 4-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRa|M.

Tone.....	.....bto‹>‹ly.
Estimated sales .	.....4,000 bales.
Importa	.....3.IMK ».

Bcp.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4-87	4'HG	4'80
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'8K	4'89	4'91
•F3	+ 3	+ 3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.r.May.	May.-June.
4-93	4'95	4.9G
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the sUU-rgrit of the riffan* of the Dank of Dombay, for the week ending 5th Aug. 1906, as compare‹l with the ‹tutcaeiit of Jut 1906 :—

LIAmt. ITKS.	A‹›‹. liy	Sept ^l. Ra.
Capital	1,01,01,IUS»	1,01,00,000
Reiarv‹› e Fiirl	9‹1,00,0‹»5	9‹1,00,0‹»5
Public nt Hi‹'s omve	61,17,183	1,07,38,278
Public Dcpo‹*itKat Hraiu-hos	69,37,093	16,33,6‹»
Other Depoxi‹».	738,9,0‹»	7,01,91,7‹»9
Post Bill	8,44U	8,44U
Sundries	17,*7,0‹»	17,41,426
Rs..	10,68,73,869	10,74,33,430

A‹sit.S.		
Gorcrumeiit Fi‹'urities!.....	1,11,64,98.	1,96,63,130
Other authoqM‹! Stocjiitj n...	34,13,1‹5	33,46,886
•rvcitin on Govt. unil uli‹-r Heeuritick.....	1,14,53,763	1,04,70,910
Llams ßo. ‹‹o.	2‹»,1,83,667	1,84,62,720
Hills ilict‹ouiei‹l titirt |ure‹hi.›‹›	3,10,91,374	2,19,98,34
P ta Kiuck	33,5‹1‹»	3,36,010
Jtainia and Ehuloner‹y.....	3,3‹5	3‹»3
Bills‹'es with other Cuinka..	IM,7,83‹»	l‹^,62,0.0
Sundries	8,3‹»7	1,0‹5,19
Cash	3,3‹»,07,83‹5	3,‹»‹»,34,‹38
	10,68,73,663	10*74,23,420

MYSORE GOLD MINE YIELD FOR AUGUST.

MADRAS, SKITEMHER I.

The ft‹llowiiig arc the returns of the Kolar Gold Ficki for las* month :—

The Nundydroog Mine.— G.ll‹lO tons of ore were crush‹eil ami ytvhic‹l 5,37‹ ozs. of gol‹l. 7,290 tons tailings, and cyaiiiflcd 7o2 tizs. making a total yield of 6,080 o‹'s. compared with 6,041 ozs. In July, anrl l.IK›1 ozs. in June.

TheOoregum Mlue.— 10.222 tons of ore were crushed and yieUlorl 4.727 ozs. of gold 8,780 tons slimes and tailings, ami cyaiiUlcd 875 ozs. inakiug a total yield of 5,‹»02 ozs.com|›arc‹l with 5,624 ozs. in July ami 5,586 ozs. io June.

The Mysore Mine.— 16,350 Ions of are worc crushtstl ami yiaUlc‹l 15.122 ozs. of gold. 13,500 tons tailings, and cyanideti 1,868 ozs. making a total ylcM of 16,991 ozs. compare l with 17,2G5ozs. in July and 17,036 ozs. in June.

Thiampion Koef.— 15,707 tons of ore were cruehc‹l ami yicldml 9,628 ozs. of gold. 19,118 tons of tailings, and cyanid‹xl 3,559 ozs. making a tolal yield of 12,181 ozs. compar‹Nl with 12,654 ozs. in July and 13,JS38 o^s. in June.

PAmts-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BBA81BB KOXOB OAB8 T5, Horaby

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THB Charge for Annouoeementa of BiRTRS, UARRIAGES, DRATHB and MBHORIAM Notice which must be aothenticated b› the aame and address of the ‹enders, is Rs. 9 for Mx lines ot less and 8 as. for ever^ additional line›. CASH otrietly in ADTAS‹CB.

OTHER PREBIDENCtEa.

BIRTHS.

HBNDEREON—August 98, at Thulchcrrs, South Sylhet, the wife of John Henderson, a daughter.

8RKRWIN—August 9, at the Brcft‹'cry, Joolikote, th^ wife of W. H. Bherwin, of a daughter.

RUBBING "VEGETINE KILLS THE PAIN.

4i VE‹GETINE " is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can l›e used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Bunts ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun risen, 5h. 4‹»m. Hun sets, Gh. 12ra. High water, 0-37m., 0-^2a. Low water, G-19m., G-48a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. B T.

Bombay Woolen Maaufaerturing Conqiany, Tamarind Idtnc, 3 p.m. S. T.

Tort Camiiiig and I.8iiid Improvement Comi›any, Forbes Street, 44‹» p.m. S. T.

Hombag Gymkhana Miul Sports, 5-30 p.m.

The Alimial Benefit Football Match, Cuoi›erage, ,V›o p.m.

Annual Meeting of SubRcribers. Bombay Hunt, Gymkliana, G-30 p.m.

Royal Boml›ay Yacht Club, Hall-yearly General Meeting, G-30 p.m.

Amateur Pierrot KiiterUiinment, Town Hall. 9-3ii p.m.

Dance by the "OUI Ooty* Boy‹,*" at 9-30 p.m., Hon. Secretary Mr. Charlef-Ooeke, Telegraph Build-ingH. Wnudby Koati.

PRIZE ESSAY ON SPENCERIAN ETHICS.—The first prize of Rs. 5UO, for the best Ks-say on Si›encciiau Ethics has been nwanled to Mr. Vithnl Dadaji Satgliave, B.A., Dondia Bazar, Baroda. Tlie socoud prize of Rs. 200, for the next best essay, has been awartle‹l to Mr. Diwanchanil. M. A., Prof I). A. V. College. Lahorc.

BAND AT THE FOOTBAT.L MATCH.—By kind permissioii of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. ttarjant, V. 1)., and Officers, the 1st. G. 1. P. lly Vol. Band will play the following progamme of music, under the direction of Mr A. Mallandainc, band-master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-lay

Mafoh.....	Mill‹Hling Uuly.....	Kcrly MHli
Oiiltuio	Pol't SKPP‹»sHOt.....	Suppu
Mor‹»on	^lia Spring Chicken ...	Mouckton
Daitoe.....	Dauiuly^ Fu b i l W	K c^t| Kai‹»
S‹»ldcn M—.M	The Lovc Climb	•Carryl
Highlan‹l Patrol.....	tbe WM Maggrogorc ..	H O Am‹l*,

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Secretary begs to acknowletlge, with thanks, receipt of the following contributions towatds the above school :—Amount previously acknow'ledged Rs. 30,325-10-G, Parshotanulas Mangahlas Natbubhai Rsq., " in memory of ids beloved wife Bai Lilawanti-bai,^ R›. 200, 11. C. Coorlawala Esq., Re. 101, D. D. Jassawala Esip, Rs. 2‹5, Messrs. Eiluiji Framji Aulbless ami ‹l›‹»8 Us. 125, Maiiordas Tribhowandas Esq., " in sacr‹l memory of Mr. U. D. Dave," Rs. 15, A. Zoroastrian, Rs. 14, in commemoration of an auspi-Icious event on Uojc 25, Arsisang, Rs. to, A. S. G. J, Us. lo. The Hon. Secretaries Anjumati-i-Islam Ijciiig the umouiit of annual interest on Us. 3‹»‹» from H. H. the NawabiSaheb of Jaora for 1905 Us. 9. Sums of and under Ru|›ces five, Us. 33. Total Us. 30.7G4-10-G.

WEALTHY MEHTA UODBED— At the Mazagen Ptjlice Court, yestcilay, b‹efore Mr. P. II. Dustur, Sccon‹l Presidency Magisti*atc. Inspector Slonsou pi‹»sccuted Sholom Solomon, an Israelite, for stealing curreticy notes for Us. 2,000, the property of one Tarachand Kundaiilass, a mehta in n Multani firm. It appeariil the comi›laimant luid the bundle of notes in bis pocket while going along the ‹Khan Bazaar the ‹lay ljefore yesterday. Here the accused picked tlie complainant's l›ocket. An alarm was raised and the accuse‹l was arrested. He then threw the bundle of notes some distance away. He pleade‹l not guilty to the charge. His defence was that he ha‹l found the bundle on the roa‹l and was about te pick it up to l›eharnlo‹l over to the |Mllio when be was arrested. The accused hml to his name one prevjous conviction of a similar nature. His worship sentenced the accuse‹l 4o nine months' rigorous imprisonnicnl.

ST. ISABKli's (J.ADiSS') CHARITAULB ASSOCIATION KAI.BADEVI CIRCLE.—MTK. Davi‹l Thompson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowletlge. with tlumkK, the receipt of the fo›Uowing tlonations towards the Kalbadevi Circle from 1st January to Ulst August : The " Hathwa Rtj" ami " Alastor," each Rs. lOO ; H. K. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K. C. S. I; H. H. the Maharaja of. Muurbanj, liaja Rangnyya Apparaoj Bahadur and P Q U, each Rs. 50 ; H H Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Klxan, G C I K, H H Mir Sir Faiz Muham-ma‹l Khan, G C I E, (2nd donation) and D W G each Rs. 25 ; Mr Sorabji Dadabhoy LangUana (Jambngbod-awala) in commeration of the birthday of His Mnj‹*ty tho King-Emperor, Bs, 15 ; H. £. Lord Lamington, G O I E, H K Vacuum Oil Co. and Kban Bahadur Adarjee Muncherjee Dalai in moraoiy of his wife Bai Peerojbai, each Rs ilO : Mr H Blascbeck, Mr J L Ruxton O G O, T A R, Mr H R Dunk, Mr P de Bure, Mr Rustom S Powvala, Mr Kavashaw S Powvala, B H H, H S, O M, Mr Septimus E Greaves. Mr A A Vlasto, Mr E K Allum, Mr N r‹'slic, Mr P M Dalai. K C B A. J J M, Hormusji Rdulji Oama Charity, Mr R J Tata, Mr S B Bharooeba. Mr C J A Wadia, Mr Burjorjix) Maiicckjee Patel, Mr S B Jeojeebhoy, W K. Mr H R Greaves, The Bombay Gas Co. Lt‹l, Capi A L.C McCormac, H E, Capt .1 H McDonald, I M S, A N Other, Surg-Ocnl J P Greany, M D, I M S, J F B, Mr Alex J Agabeg, H M, H G, H J L, J S B, W W P, Mr A Hjll, I C S, R W H, Mr C E Coppicatouc, Mr M H Muckba, F R M, Mr A Warren Jones, L'incounn, A B P, Mr Pestonji N Masani, P J B, Mr O S Mawson, R F N, Sir Sosson J David, Kt, Mr J W Hepworth. E B R, G U C, Mr Simpurjee Hormnsjee Hita‹'r, H H Kerala Vamia, C S I, Ila‹« Bahadur Nagarilas Nanavali. B D I*. Framjee Muncliciejee I'ama Charity, H I* and Mr Kaikhoero Maiieckjcr, cm'li RH. 5 ; and varioti‹» other items uti'ler Rs. 5. Further coiilribiiliouiK will thankfully accept‹xl ami acknowle‹lged.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJEE.

At a racc‹llig of the Managing t'ommittee of the Anjuiinan-i-Islaui of Bombay hnhl on Monday, it wan unaiimously resolve‹l that the oxpres‹ion of regret of the Ct›mmittee recorde‹l at their last spscial meeting held on tho 23rd ultimo be communicated to the family of the laic Hoi'Tblc Mr. Justice B. Tyabjcc.

It was further resolved tiial tho Bcci*etaries he authorizol to convene a special general meeting of the Anjuman at an early ‹late to consider wliat step‹ shoul be taken to express the regret of the Mahomedan Community in an m|^uate manner at the sod leath of the late Mr. Justi‹3c B. Tyabj›3e, Pi^CSident of the Anjumaii-i-Islam of Bombay.

Tl|C following is the resolution passctl at the s|xjoial mooting of ihc Managing Committee of the Anjuman hold on 23|d August :—

" That the mocting heard with deep regret ajnl sorrow the news of the ‹leiith of Ihoiv Prosiilent, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjcc, and as a mark of respect to tlie deceased the Prize Distribution which was prop›Me‹l to be held on the 80th August slioulil be postponcxl and the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, who had kindly consented to preside on the occasion, should be inform‹›d accordingly."

AJbif Unde of MOTOR OAR Accteiorlte OU Petrol O M M tta itock At Parli Indio

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterclay |at the Bombay Orimioal Sessions, the trial of the following case wss concluded before the Hon'ble Mr. Justi›* Hrott and the same special jury.

THE BAPTY ROAD MURDER,

Ilakhmnd Abdul Bezak, was tried for committing the murder of Hhera, on the early morning of 19tb Angast last, on the third floor of a house in Bapty Road, Kamalipura, stabbing him in the back with a two-edged weapon or dagger, in two places, *ome* of the woumls, which penetrateci the liver, proving mortal. The Hon. Mr. Ixiwndes, Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Kicbc^Hon, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Q. K. Gadgil, unrler instructions from the Clerk of the Crown, defende‹l the accused. The following gentlemen formed the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. John B. Macfadyen, Foreman.

ICr. Rattonjee S. Munshi	Mr. J. A. Jeffrey
M. H. F. Wagstaff	Mr. Gulamhusaiu urrim-bhoy
Mr. N. Mocleod	Hr. Perosha B. Petit.
Hr. J. B. Lcslie-Rogors	Mr. J. H. Umrigar

wos

the witnesses for the Crown Ming cross-examined at length by the counsel for the accused. The witnesses being Wthans, during the examination of one of them Syed MAkbul, the Foreman of the Jury asked the Judge to ascertsun fr^m the witneas what the language of the Pathans was. The witness at first answered the Pathan language, and then add‹Kl, it was known as Pushtu. Further ‹luestionod, witness said they all understood the Himlustani dialect well ; they used to talk in it on board ships. Witness was then asked by Mr. Ijeslio-Rogers, a juror, to speak out in Pushtu what conversation he had with the dying man about bis murderer. Witness gave the (luestion ami answer in Pushtu. He gave the same liu Hindustani also. Rendered by the Court Interpreter iu English, they meant this : I went and asked him w‹ho struck him. He said. Makhmu‹l."

After the Advocate-General hod close‹l the case fur the Grown, the aδαιρ‹M said" to the Court that one of the witnesses, who was nameil Jabara, l›ore him ill-will ; Jabara liad stable‹3d the deceased, and conv›ct-ed this case against him. Accusod's counsel addressed tlic jury on the point, and pointcil out the ‹lifference there wasiin the storyjof the incident narrated by one witness, as contrasted with the version given by another, Tho tect was, he said, that the witnesses being sleepy, they were notable to give the story correctly. They had snppnsssed and supixtsed a gocx‹l ‹leal ; and exag-gerate‹l what little they ha‹l seen. Again there was an absencre of motive; and counsel trusUxl the jury would not return a ve^ict of guilty on a serious charge like this on such unsatisfactory evidence. Should they come to a conclusion adverse to the accuse‹l, they would bear in mind the circumstauc‹» he had point›Hl out and join with their vonlict a recommendation to mercy for his luckless client.

His lordship gave charge to the jury. No donbt, said bis lordship the ‹leath of Nhera was due to the wound which ha‹l reached the liver ; but the ‹\ue8-tion was. who ‹leait the blow which caused the woumI. He icatl the evidence on this point. The other pi|N^ of evidence against the accused was his liaving kept himself out of the way for some time after the offen‹Nl. and until his arrest. Against this, was to be consulered the circumstance that accufied and ‹l‹xx‹i-sod were friends : appai*cntly, they came from the same village, and sharetl in lieti and bxxur‹l. But then, if such was the fact, why Kbould the ‹loc›as-Hl have repeateilly meiition‹sl the name of the arcus›Hl as bis assailant ? The jury wouKl also consider, whether Jabara UTM the i*cal culprit, as alleg‹xl by the a›Nused, an‹l whether there was any ground for this allegation ? The jury retired to ›jonsider their venlict ; on return to Court they iiuraetUately declanxl the accus‹xl ♦" not guilty," and he was dischargcsl. The Court adjourued at 6-30 p.m. till 11 o'clock to-‹lay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

109th Infuntry.—Brcvet-Lieuteuanl-Colouel C. J Mclliss, V.O., 2nd-in-Ooinman‹l, to be Cojnmandant, and Major H. G. Walker, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2ml-in-CominAn‹», vi›xi Brevet-Colonel H. CliodCxey, vac‹ated. Date‹l 23rd July.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Major A. H. Dennys, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Cummand, but to remain socxMiiled for employment as U›K›ruiting Btaff Officer, vice Major J. C. Keoa*ii, retired. Dated 27th Decem^r.

Personal Staff.—Captain B. O. B. Kid‹l, 123rd Outram's Rifles, UnpaM Attache, Western Command Head Quarters, to be Officiating Aide-‹lc-Oanip to the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command, ‹luring the absentxi on leave of Cmitain T. D. Jackson, D. S. O., The King's Own (Royal Lan‹»ster U›igiment), ›r until further orders. Dated 23rd June.

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). —Captain C. A. K. Johnson, pro tern. 4th Squadron Jommandcr, to be pro tem 3r‹l ISquadron (›ommaniler, and Captain F. D. Russell, S‹iuadron Officer, to lje pro tem. 4th Fkptadron Oiminander, vice Major O. P. O., Griffin, D. S. O., seconde‹l on ap|›ointmeut, as Commandant, A‹lcii Troop. Dated 30th Juuc.

Captain C. A. K. Johnson, pro tern. 3rd S›|uadron CoiuuanUor. to officiate as 2iul-in-Ck›imiuli‹», vi›7c Major C. P. ‹r tiriffin, l). S. O., R3‹»OR K›l, au‹l tUiing the absence on leave of Major H. L. Rola*ris, or uiiil further orders.

Aden Troop.—Major C. P. G. Griffin, D. S. O., 1st Duke of York's Own Lance‹i* (Skinucr's Horso), to be Commandant, vi›x9 Captain F. C. A. Parsons, 33rd ‹ju›3cn'a Own Light Cavalry, vacated. Date‹l 30 Juno.

107th Pioi‹Kicrs.— Major F. Fisher, 3rd Double Coiu-|)any Commander, to be 2nd Double Coiiqttuiy Commander ; Captain A. Hay, 4th Double Coni|›iny to be 3r‹l Double Comi›any Commander : aixl Captain H. P. Kwlan, Double

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°,° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1906.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE Review of the Trade of India in 1905-06, by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, has just made its appearance from the Government Central Press. It is a publication of less than sixty pages, but it is enough—perhaps more than enough—to meet all practical requirements. Statisticians who desire more figures may find them all in the Trade and Navigation Returns which are obtainable from all official publishers. In the blue-book before us Mr. Noel Paton shews that the grand total of imports and exports declined by one per cent. or by three crores compared with the trade of the previous year. The decline was confined to imports, which fell by about six crores, 4·4 per cent., due entirely to the contraction in the imports of treasure which in the case of gold, receded by seven crores and in the case of silver by about five crores. Omitting the imports and exports of treasure the grand total trade advanced a further 4·2 per cent., imports having risen six crores and exports four crores. The imports for home consumption increased by 4·52 per cent. while the exports of Indian merchandise rose by 2·6 per cent. only. Two-thirds of the advance in imports was on account of cotton goods, the principal article of Indian trade. The rise was due to bumper cotton crops in America and Egypt and a marked development in India's purchasing power. As a corollary of India's larger imports of cotton goods her exports of raw material rose by 22·4 per cent. The imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods reached the unprecedented value of forty and one-third crores, compared with thirty-six crores in the previous year. Prices of piece-goods ruled higher in 1905-06 than in the year previous and, had the quantities imported in the later year been paid for at the prices of the earlier, the value would have been thirty-four lakhs less than it was. The other articles of import in which there were large advances were machinery and millwork and sugar. In the former the value increased from four to about five crores and in the latter from 6·9 to 7·77 crores. Mr. Paton gives the equivalents of all amounts in sterling for the benefit of the British reader at Home. It will save time and we do not suppose that many people will be so anxious for precision as to make a calculation in order to test their accuracy though the process is simplified by a fixed rate of exchange at fifteen rupees to the pound.

The chapters of the review dealing with imported goods are particularly interesting, as showing the deleterious effect of the Swadeshi agitation on British and Europern manufacturers. Bengali agitators will be pleased to learn that the value of the imports of merchandise continued its upward curve and rose to 103,07 lakhs, an advance of 6·6 per cent. on the year. Although the absolute increase was only a little more than half the absolute increase in 1904-5 it is still remarkable seeing that it followed a year in which the increase was a record one. India's import trade has more than doubled itself in the last quarter of a century. This development has not been at the expense of Indian products, for it is quoted as one of the most healthy features of Indian trade that the importation of machinery has continued to grow. In the three years, before the cycle of bad seasons arrested the economic growth of the country, the figures were 2,44,323 and 350 lakhs. This last figure remained the record until 1904-5 when it rose to 402. Last year the total exceeded 491. The year was exceptional, more especially in respect of the great activity in the textile industries, and although the installation of new cotton and jute plant is proceeding actively, it is doubtful whether the same rate of progress can be maintained in the current year. The extent to which the extraordinary activity of the year was, however, confined to the two main textile industries is emphasised by the fact that in the provinces other than Bengal and Bombay the value of machinery imported actually receded from 85·8 lakhs to 80·3, a fall of 6·4 per cent. Notwithstanding that goods of foreign manufacture have now and again been built up into hillocks and set alight in the market-places the imported goods survive and in proof of the fact we need only quote the statement in the review that the value of the imports of cotton fabrics increased from thirty-five and a half crores to thirty-nine. The increase equals 9·7 per cent., bringing the total in two years to 35 per cent. Piece-goods exceeded the entirely unprecedented level of 2,463 million yards. The specific value of grey goods rose by 3·7 per cent. and that of white goods by 3·7—this concurrently with a substantial increase in the production of Indian mills.

The excess of exports over imports, including Government transactions rose by 667 lakhs, being as much above the 1904-5 surplus as the latter was below that for 1903-4. In striking the balance of India's trade, writes the Director-General, it must be remembered that the figures he quotes represent only the registered trade and that only at British-Indian ports. Some adjustments have therefore to be made on account of the unregistered trade and the trade of the French and Portuguese Settlements in India. It is supposed, however, that the exports jointly exceed the imports. It should also not be overlooked that the exports of Government stores in some years—as for instance at the time of the South African War and the Somaliland Expedition—unduly swell the total exports from India in those years and that they are imperfectly recorded, seeing that there is no obligation on the part of the officials concerned in the exports of those stores to pass them through the Customs. An anomalous statement appears under the head of Shipping. While the net increase in the value of imports and exports of merchandise in 1905-6 amounted to over ten and a half crores, there was a decline of about 9·25 per cent, in the tonnage of the shipping that entered and cleared from Indian ports. The figures for 1904-5 were however entirely abnormal and those of last year indicate a return to the normal rate of progress. The number of steamers which entered and cleared was 5,706 with an aggregate tonnage of 12,270,263 as against 6,386 and 13,528,347 in the previous year. The entries and clearances to the United Kingdom were 3,140,281 tons as against 3,273,419, but this reduced quantity represented 24·9 per cent. in place of 61·3 per cent. The entries from the clearances to British possessions other than the United Kingdom receded from 5,233,914 to 4,784,555 tons which represent 38 per cent. of the total as against 37·7 in the previous year. The tonnage from and to the British Empire, therefore, amounted to 62·9 per cent. of the whole instead of 61·3 per cent. The tonnage under the British flag, including the Indian register, represents about 81·3 per cent. of the whole while that registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act was nearly 80·6 per cent. The foreigner also continues to make headway, the number of vessels under foreign flags which entered and left Indian ports was 1,296 with an aggregate burden of 2,230,400 tons as against 1,174 in 1904-5 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,112,428. Although the bulk of India's foreign trade is, and always must be, sea-borne the value of the trade across the land frontiers of India progresses steadily and has already attained fairly substantial dimensions, though it is still only four per cent. of that carried by sea, in which it is satisfactory to note that the coasting trade shows a steady increase from year to year.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

THE completion of the North-West Passage, which has been the object of the lives of generations of intrepid voyageurs for three hundred years past, is a signal feat in the annals of polar exploration. The voyage of the *Gjoa*, Captain Amunsden, which, according to Reuter, has accomplished the passage along the northern shores of the New World, has been in those waters for close upon three years, and when her story is properly written it will probably prove to be one of the most thrilling in the records of the Arctic regions. In a message dated May 22, 1905, and written at King William's Land, Captain Amunsden stated that he had been taking continuous magnetic and other observations during two winters, and all being well, he proposed to break up his camp in June of this year, and hoped to reach San Francisco by the autumn. King William's Land, it may be pointed out, is one of the islands comprising the vast archipelago lying between Greenland and British North America. Captain Amunsden wrote from a spot thousands of miles from the end of his journey, but his sanguineness seems to have been well founded, for he has now arrived back within the pale of civilisation, and it is to be hoped without loss of life—a rare chance considering the magnitude of his undertaking. The completion of the North-West Passage serves to recall the accomplishment of the North-East Passage by Captain Nordenskiold nearly thirty years ago. The event is now almost forgotten, except among explorers, but it created no small sensation at the time, and is well worth recalling now. Curiously enough, the credit of having navigated the two polar semi-circles has fallen, on both occasions, to Scandinavia, both Professor Nordenskiold and Captain Amunsden belonging to the land of the fiords. To accomplish the North-Eastern passage, a vessel must enter the Northern latitudes between Norway and Iceland, and from the North Cape continue to beat along the irregular shores of Russia and Siberia until finally emerging at Cape East on the Behring Strait, and right opposite the shores of Cape Prince of Wales, the most westerly region of Alaska. A glance at the map will show the hazardous nature of this task—a task, by the way, which had baffled the bravest souls in Europe for three hundred and twenty-six years.

It was in 1553 that Sir Hugh Willoughby made the first attempt to accomplish the journey from Cape North to Cape East. But it was left to Captain Nordenskiold in 1879 to finally perform this great feat. In the interim scores of gallant explorers had tried to force their way through the arctic ice and failed, many of them disastrously. However, England can claim some credit for the opening up of the North-East route, for it was Captain Wiggins of Sunderland whose voyages in 1874, 1875, and 1876 led the way to a trade between the ports of Europe and the mouth of the Yenisei river, which empties itself into the Arctic Ocean, about midway between Cape North in Norway and Cape East, the eastern extremely of Siberia. When Professor Nordenskiold projected the North East passage he was already a veteran polar explorer, he having been in six previous expeditions to Greenland and Spitzbergen. In June 1875 he sailed from Thomsö in the *Proven*, reached the Yenisei by way of the Kara Sea, and discovered an excellent harbour on the Eastern side of its mouth, which was named Port Dickson, in honour of Mr. Oscar Dickson of Gothenburg, the munificent supporter of the expeditions. The *Proven* thus did half the North-East passage, a feat she accomplished again the next year. By a minute study of the history of former attempts, and a careful consideration of all the circumstances, Professor Nordenskiold convinced himself that the achievement of the North-East passage was feasible, so the steamer *Vega* was purchased, and an efficient staff of officers and naturalists, collected including Lieutenant Hovgaard of the Dutch and Lieuteant Bove of the Italian navy. A small steamer called the *Lena* kept the *Vega* company, and they sailed from Gothenburg on the 4th July, 1878. On the morning of the 10th August, they left Port Dickson, and on the 19th they reached the most northerly point of Siberia and of the Old World, Cape Severo. Such good progress was due to an absence of ice caused by the mass of warm water which is discharged by the great Siberian rivers during the summer. However Professor Nordenskiold was frozen in at last, and remained imprisoned by the ice for two hundred and ninety-four days, during which large and important natural history collections were made, and the interesting aboriginal tribe among whom the winter was passed closely studied. On July 18, 1879, the *Vega* proceeded on her voyage, passing the Behring Strait on the 20th, and reaching Yokohama on September 2. Thus was made the conquest of the North-East passage, and it naturally prompted many brave men to attempt the North-West passage, which, however, has remained to be credited to the skill and daring of Captain Amunsden in the year 1906.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is not advisable to place too much reliance upon the statement by Prince von Bulow to the *Daily Mail*. If the suggestion that Germany has no idea of competing with England for the mastery of the Sea, was made in all seriousness we can only think that the Prince's memory is by no means as good as it used to be, that, in fact, he is entirely in the dark on many points which are patent to the ordinary individual. Everyone is aware that there are no acute political questions existing between England and Germany, but it is not long since the situation between Europe and Germany was acute, and to suggest that the meeting of the two Royal personages had no definite value, beyond the demonstration of a growing cordiality, is perhaps the most futile thing that astute statesman has ever done. We have just heard that the first of the new line of steamers to the Persian Gulf has arrived at its destination. Now when all is said and done the trade of the Persian Gulf is not of such magnitude as to seriously affect German manufactures, whereas the value of having a larger mercantile *locus standi* in Persia gives grounds for sending armed ships there "to protect interests" later on. This is but a simple instance, but the German flag has always a remarkable facility for following trade. Again, Germany is not likely to construct the Bagdad Railway and leave its future to chance. With trading ships in the Gulf and a chance of sending men of war for their supervision Germany will have a double hold which, in view of the Kaiser's recently exhibited love for Islamic nations, cannot be ignored. If Germany's intentions in Persia be commercial, pure and simple, we can only say that she is paying a very heavy stake for a very small prize, a stake that does not end with steamer subsidies and railway construction but includes some of the phenomenal activity in progress as a naval power. Prince von Bulow was unfortunate in coupling the two facts together. It will no doubt please those who resent English activity in any form, but to others it will be unsatisfying as a declaration of a friendly policy. As regards trade competition, British shipowners are becoming more and more handicapped. There is a steady increase in building, amounting last year to an increase of half a million tons under the British flag and double that amount in other quarters of the world but it requires a great deal of trade to keep another million and a half tons of vessels employed. As we build so we sell our old ships to foreigners. This, as a naval authority recently pointed out, is true wisdom, because the more modern the instrument the greater the chance of using it at a profit, because the new steamer should embody the latest aids to economy. But the tonnage we sell to foreigners is duly used in competition against us, and they are frequently able to work it more economically than ourselves. It is obvious that the country with the biggest ocean trade has a perfect claim to naval strength—and that country, whichever it may be, will not be slow to make use of it.

THERE will be a gathering of the Baluch Chiefs at Quetta to meet the Viceroy next month.

LORD KITCHENER will be absent from Simla on his Kashmir tour from the 8th to the 30th instant.

RULES for the Working of Co-operative Credit Societies in the North-West Frontier Province are published.

IT is expected that an answer from the Amir regarding the date of his arrival in India will be received by the 16th instant.

MR. CAMPBELL, C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, is due back in India on October 7th.

OUR Bhownagar Correspondent writes that a fatal accident occurred there on Sunday. A decrepit old man, a coolie, was endeavouring to cross the railway when a train approached. The man caught his foot in the rail and was knocked down by the train, being killed instantly.

UNDER the heading "Under which King?" *Asian* writes to the *Englishman* :—As a "mofussilite" in Calcutta I am, at present, very anxious to know if, now that there is a new "Emperor of Bengal" in the shape of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, whether it is necessary for so humble an individual as myself to prostrate before "His Majesty." We have all known for sometime that the Government (as such) of Bengal has ceased to exist except as a name, but until I read in your paper that Surendra Nath had been crowned, I was not aware that His Majesty King Edward VII had resigned his crown of Bengal in favour of the new Emperor. Now-a-days, of course, everything is possible so I write for information to you. In the event, however, of the crown having been taken by force I, as a volunteer of long standing and a crack rifle shot and a loyal Scot to boot, am prepared to join any corps to retake it. But of course if the powers that be decide that King Edward VII must take a back seat and be insulted without any action being taken then I will, with others, "bide a wee" but am none the less disgusted for all that."

It is notified for information that, as a temporary measure for this year only, the following trophies of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association are offered for competition throughout the Western Command, under the same conditions as last year but without entrance fees or money prizes. Returns from Divisions showing results will be sent to the Deputy Adjutant-General, who will publish the names of winning Corps in Command Orders. The winning Corps must pay the cost of carriage of the trophy to their station, and also the cost of engraving on the same :—William Watson Cup; Rosseter Memorial Cup; Two Napier Memorial Shields; Francis Memorial Cup; Two Gilespie Memorial Cups; Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Cup; and Harris Challenge Cup. In addition to the above, one Silver and four Bronze Medals are placed at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding each Division for competition as he may decide. The Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association have kindly promised to present annually to each Division their Bronze Medal with the request that they may be informed of the conditions of the competition for which it is awarded. The conditions should be sent, and application made for this Medal direct to the Honorary Secretary, Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association, Simla.

THE *British Medical Journal*, commenting upon the treatment accorded to Dr. J. Nield Cook, its Health Officer, by the Calcutta Corporation, observes :—"As the matter now stands, the post (of Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation) will fall vacant in October, 1907, and in view of this it seems well to place these facts (which the paper recounts) before the medical profession in order that any candidate applying for the post may know what manner of masters he will have to serve under. So far the Government of Bengal has not interfered in any way, but, unless it takes the appointment out of the hands of the present Municipality, it is exceedingly unlikely that an efficient successor to the present Health Officer will be obtained—that is if the present decision to advertise the post is actually carried out, which is more than doubtful under the *regime* of the present vacillating Municipal Commissioners."

A PAIR OF JACK-BOOTS.

An Episode in Hyderabad Finance.

IN the year 1857, the finances of the Hyderabad State were in a very critical condition. For ten years previously there had been a very undignified controversy between the Hyderabad Durbar (that is, Nizam' Government) and the Government of India, regarding the arrears due to the Hyderabad Contingent, which amounted to about 67 lakhs of rupees. The Hyderabad Government had a counter-claim on account of the abkari revenues of Secunderabad and Jalna; but this matter being a controversial one, the Government of India insisted upon the settlement of the actual debt, before investigating the controversial one. General Fraser was the then Resident, a man who had the interests of the State at heart, and who constantly advised that the Government of India should interfere in a friendly manner, and, under the supervision of British officers, should introduce a better system of administration. With this object in view, and deeming it inevitable that the districts would have to be placed under British management in order to provide for the repayment of the debt, three Europeans were actually being trained for this purpose. They were Colonel Meadows Taylor—the well-known author of the "Confessions of a Thug" and other historical novels relating to the Deccan, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Deighton; the former had been for some years in charge of the small Tributary State of Shorapoor and the other two of Districts in the Raichore Doab.

A regular scheme had been submitted to the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, under which the districts to be allotted as security for the debt, whilst still remaining under the Nizam's suzerainty, would be administered according to British methods, and the revenues be applied to the regular payment of the Contingent and the gradual discharge of the debt. But General Fraser's policy by no means agreed with that of the Governor-General. Lord Dalhousie was of opinion that any interference of this kind in the internal management of the country would be contrary to treaties, and that the Government of India could only take steps when its own interests were concerned; and then, if interference became necessary, it should be of a more drastic kind. Accordingly, a long time was allowed to elapse before an answer was sent to the Resident's scheme. Early in 1856 an incident occurred which gave the desired opportunity: A detachment of British troops was marching through H. H. Nizam's Dominions, when a fracas occurred with some of the Nizam's Irregular Troops. Thereupon a despatch was sent for communication to the Nizam, which came like a bolt from the blue. It dealt with two subjects: the dispute which had occurred between the sepoys and some Arab Irregulars, and the failure of the Nizam's Government to fulfil their promises regarding the payment of the debt. The Nizam was told that the former incident rendered him liable to "the indignation of the Government of India whose power can crush you at its will." These are the words of the English despatch, but in the Persian translation they were rendered "whose power can make you as the dust underfoot and leave you neither a name nor a trace." The despatch then went on to call upon the Nizam to make over to the British Government a certain portion of his territory as repayment of the debt due on account of the Contingent.

The consternation created by this despatch can be better imagined than described. It is probable that the seriousness of the matter had hitherto never been brought home to the Nizam himself, since it was the custom of the time for all business to be transacted between the Resident and the Minister. Now his eyes could no longer remain shut to the urgency of the crisis. He at once appointed Suraj-ul-Malk, the uncle of Sir Salar Jung, as Minister, and when, on the 1st July, the Resident waited on the Nizam to inform him of the districts which would be taken over, he was told that the Minister would pay the whole debt and also make arrangements for the regular pay of the Contingent. On the 15th August, the Nizam's Government completed the payment of the 1st instalment, namely, Rs. 34,08,485-11-4, leaving the balance of Rs. 32,97,702-9-2 to be paid on or before the 1st October. The greater part of this money was provided from the Nizam's private treasury and the new Minister was pledged to provide the money for the second instalment. But, alas! not only was the second instalment not forthcoming, but the arrears began to rise and matters seemed to be falling into their old groove. In 1852 the conditions had not improved, and again the threat of taking over territory was held out, and again the Nizam was warned of the inevitable result of further delay.

A second time the Nizam resolved to come to the rescue, and a scheme was started to establish at Hyderabad a State Bank, the capital of which would be provided by the Sowcars, some of whom were enormously wealthy. The Managing Director was to be Mr. Deighton, whose name has already been mentioned, and who appears to have enjoyed the complete confidence of the Nizam, the Resident, the noblemen, and the Sowcars. The arrangement was that the Nizam was to deposit his jewels—valued at over a crore of rupees—with the Bank, and that the Bank should advance him at once a sum of forty lakhs of Rupees, with which to pay off the debt due to the Contingent, which now amounted to something over this sum. All remittances from the districts would be deposited with the Bank, whose duty it would be to make punctual payments to the Contingent. There can be no doubt that the Resident was cognizant of the scheme, otherwise Mr. Deighton could hardly have been selected, and to the ordinary reader it would seem to be an honest and feasible attempt to get out of the difficulties.

For a time, everything seemed to be in a fair way of success: the jewels were safely deposited in the Bank, and forty lakhs of rupees were sent to the Nizam, which he was about to hand over to the Resident; but then there came another bolt from the blue—Lord Dalhousie had determined upon securing a sufficient amount of territory to provide for the payment of the deb, and the future upkeep of the Contingent, and this new scheme would of course interfere with that policy. Accordingly, the Governor-General refused to sanction the formation of the Bank, on the ground that the principal Director, being a European, it would be contrary to the Act of George III, which prohibited all financial transactions between Europeans and Native Princes. This unexpected order created even more consternation than the former one. Not only was the Nizam concerned, but also the whole of the financial circles of Hyderabad. The Nizam naturally declined to part with the 40 lakhs which he had received, and the merchants wished to hold on to the jewels, which was the only security for the money that they had parted with. Just at this juncture General Fraser resigned—the failure of this Bank scheme, by which he had hoped to rescue the Nizam, being one of the signs which showed him that he had forfeited the confidence of the Governor-General. Colonel Low was sent down to replace him and brought in his pocket the draft of a treaty, which was eventually signed, under which the Nizam ceded the Berar province and the Raichore Doab in payment of the debt and to provide for the future payment of the Contingent.

But where, you will ask, do the jack-boots come in? Mr. Deighton was placed in a very awkward position. On the one hand, he was responsible to the Nizam for the jewels, which were worth more than double the amount advanced; and, on the other, he was equally responsible to the Sowcars who had given the money, and who now clamoured for, at all events, the jewels. No help was to be expected from the new Resident or from the Government of India, which regarded the whole transaction with disfavour. But Mr. Deighton was equal to the occasion and he managed to get out of the difficulty in a very remarkable and thoroughly Oriental manner. He announced that he would have to leave Hyderabad for a short time for the sake of his health, but before leaving he wished all those interested in the loan of forty lakhs to attend at his house and take an inventory of the jewels. This was done. The jewels were all kept in a safe stowed away on trays. The safe was locked with three different keys, each of which was kept by one of the chief persons interested, Mr. Deighton being one. The Sowcars met in a room adjoining that where the safe was kept but communicating with it by an open door. The safe was opened and each tray was brought before the Committee, who counted the jewels, entered them in a list, and then sent the tray away. But before the trays were replaced in the safe, the contents of each were poured into a *pair of jack-boots* standing on the floor by the side of the safe, and then only were the trays placed in the safe, each covered by its cloth. The safe was then formally locked with the three separate keys, seals were attached, and the Committee dispersed.

In the meantime, the jack-boots had been carried up to Mr. Deighton's room and that same evening he started in a palanquin for Madras, carrying one half of the jewels with him, and the other half in the palanquin of his attendant apothecary in a box marked "Medical Comforts." There was no railway in those days, and the journey to Madras was through a country infested with dacaits, who, had they been able to guess the contents of the box labelled "Medical Comforts," would doubtless have sampled them. In Madras, too, it was necessary to maintain secrecy, because possibly there might have been interference on the part of Government. In spite of all those dangers, Mr. Deighton managed to get off safely with his valuable treasure. He took the jewels to Rotterdam, where he pledged them for an amount sufficient to repay the Sowcars, and then faithfully returned to Hyderabad and discharged his trust, satisfying all those who had participated in the loan. By that time Salar Jung had become Minister and in due course he managed to redeem the jewels and returned them to His Highness the Nizam. In this way, no one incurred any loss and the honourable conduct of Mr. Deighton and Salar Jung, not only redounded to their honour, but was the foundation of the credit which the new Minister enjoyed for the next thirty years. There can be no doubt that Salar Jung and his uncle, Suraj-ul-Mulk, were privy to the whole plot, as being the only way in which the jewels could be saved. But the trust placed in Mr. Deighton was a very considerable one. Jewels to the value of nearly a million sterling were in his absolute control, and it is satisfactory to think that in every way he justified the confidence which had been reposed in him. Unfortunately, we have not been able to ascertain what became of Mr. Deighton eventually, and should be glad if any of our readers could supply us with the information.

"REKAB."

THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

Civil Service Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

From among the many events of "a week" of pleasure and gaiety offered by the members of the Indian Civil Service none will be longer remembered for its brilliancy, beauty and finished entertainment than the Ball given by them on the 27th ultimo. All things were lavishly and splendidly done. The decorations were simple, but carried out with refined taste; and can this be wondered at when they were executed under the direction and influence of such ladies as Lady Edgerley, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Simcox, Mrs. Stewart Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Du Boulay, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Monie and the Misses Gibb and Miss Barton and a host of others?

From the ceiling of the Ball rooms garlands of foliage were suspended, punctuated at the crossings with spherical bunches of moss and other greenery. The upper part of the walls were adorned with the branches of the wild date-palm arranged in the form of the Prince of Wales' plumes. The lofty doors were draped with delicately tinted cream coloured curtains, in front of each of which were suspended from the ceiling pretty pots of maiden-hair fern which swayed in the breeze.—The niches and corners were filled up with graceful and feathery bamboos, and the stage was transformed into a fairy-like bower, the work, it is said, mainly of Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie. The music was provided by the excellent band of the East Lancashire Regiment which kept very good time all through the evening, while the perfection of the floor harmoniously completed the pleasure of all whose good fortune had brought them there to enjoy themselves.

The guests were received by the two Members of Council, Messrs. Fulton and Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Muir, Mackenzie, Lady Edgerley, Mrs. Gibb and Mrs. Lamb who stood on the steps leading up to the stage.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at about 10 o'clock and took part in the State Lancers, having as his partner Mrs. Muir Mackenzie. There were 16 dances on the programme, and this number was strictly adhered to, for after the completion of the 16th dance the Band promptly struck up "God Save the King." As indicative of the complete success of the Ball, the room, it may be mentioned, was crowded at the termination of the programme by people who seemed so reluctant to go home that they had to be appeased by being taken into a second supper. It was nearly four o'clock before the guests had all departed and the sounds of gay revelry had died away.

His Excellency the Governor's 'At Home' on Tuesday, was at Ganeshkhind, attended by a fairly large number of people who devoted their time mainly to watching the cricket match between a Government House team and members of the I.C.S. The afternoon fortunately was fine and delightfully cool and enjoyable.

On Wednesday evening was held a concert at the Gymkhana in aid of the Soldiers' Institute in which the Governor's band took part and at which Mrs. Wylde had agreed to assist, but unfortunately she was too indisposed to sing. Mr. Maloney and Captain Brown, I.M.S., were the only two vocalists. There is so much vocal and instrumental talent in Poona that one regrets there is not more of it brought into requisition at concerts at the Gymkhana. Several people, who are exceptionally good vocalists and instrumentalists, and who may be heard in private drawing-rooms are never heard outside. His Excellency the Governor, however, who is fond of good music has not missed the opportunity of having some enjoyable evenings under his own hospitable roof with the assistance of some of those gifted musicians. Let us hope before the season closes we shall hear some of these ladies and gentlemen perform at the Gymkhana.

The "Cinderella" which ought to have been held on Monday the 3rd was thrown into "The Week" and came off with great success on Thursday last. This (latter) day and Friday were devoted to the Cricket Match between the Gymkhana and I.C.S. which ended in a draw. The full details of this match have already been reported in your columns.

The I.C.S. dinner on Friday at the Club was attended by about 55 members out of total for the Presidency of about 176. A congratulatory message was despatched to the Sind members—about 19 in all—during dinner from whom a reciprocitory reply was in due course received. Mr. Fulton who presided at the dinner spoke, as also did Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and Mr. Aston.

The other events of the week comprised Tennis, Golf, and Badminton matches between the I.C.S. and the World. For the Tennis Doubles the I.C.S., were defeated by 10 games to 6, but in the mixed doubles Mrs. Kessart and Mr. Jukes I.C.S., defeated Mrs. Sudlamore and Mr. Green, while Mrs. Quin and Mr. Lawrence, I.C.S., were just defeated by Miss Turner and Mr. Lucas, I.M.S. In Badminton, Mr McIver and Captain Lucas, of the Body Guard defeated Mr. Arthur and Mr. Campbell I.C.S. In Golf the I.C.S. were victorious.

The weather which promised to be wet fortunately remained fine and comparatively cool and cloudy during the entire week and thus assisted to render the various events all the more enjoyable. Poona however is not very healthy. The East Lancashire Regiment had six deaths last week in camp and there have been cholera cases amongst them. The Regiment is either to be moved next week to a new camp some distance out or is returning again to its old haunts at Ghorepuri.

His Excellency the Governor is leaving Poona for the Southern Mahratta Country for a few days this week, on the 5th, the day after the Ball of the East Lancashire Regiment which is to take place at the Gymkhana. He will return again in about five or six days in time to attend the Western India

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

SUPREMACY OF THE SEA.

Statement by Prince von Bulow.

OUTLOOK IN PERSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The *Daily Mail* publishes an interview their representative has had with Prince von Bulow, who repudiated the idea that Germany thinks of competing with England for the mastery of the sea. It was, he said, merely commercial rivalry.

He declared that Germany's interests in Persia and the Bagdad Railway were purely commercial, and that King Edward and the Kaiser, at their recent meeting, had not discussed any acute political questions, as such did not exist between England and Germany.

The meeeting, he added, marked an auspicious stage on the road to the elimination of misunderstandings.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES,

COMPLIMENT TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The French and English officers were greatly privileged at the German Manœuvres and were, alone, admitted to the deliberations of the Umpires.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Combination of Revolutionary Bodies.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

News from St. Petersburg states that all the revolutionary organisations have combined in one solid anti-Government body.

News from Odessa states that a military terrorist organisation has been discovered aiming at the extermination of all authorities and to co-operate with the revolutionaries.

Fourteen officers have been arrested.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

Successful Voyage.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Norwegian Polar Exploration Vessel "Gjoa" has reached Nome, in Alaska, thus completing the North-West passage.

GREAT AMERICAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

President Roosevelt to-day reviewed, in Oyster Bay, the greatest fleet of American warships ever assembled, numbering forty-three.

THE NATAL RISING.

Congratulation of Government.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Lord Elgin has sent the Governor of Natal a congratulatory message appreciating the courage and self-restraint with which the recent emergencies were met.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Conference of Bishops.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The French Bishops have met and held an important conference to consider their attitude on the question of public worship and the conflict between the Pope and the French Government.

THE JUTE TRADE.

Sir Andrew Fraser's Speech at Dundee.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Sir Andrew Fraser speaking at the Dundee Chamber of Commerce said he was prepared to listen to anything in favour of a monopoly in the Indian jute culture which was also in the interests of Bengal. He urged his hearers to get beyond the little middleman and get into touch with the cultivators and let the latter understand that the price was high and that it was worth while to cultivate more jute.

STEAM VEHICLE SERVICE.

From and to Rajpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

The first week in September introduces into Dehra Dun a steam vehicle service for passenger traffic to and from Rajpore. There is only one car at present, the property of the Rajah of Rajpore, residing here, and it will provide accommodation for half a dozen 1st class and about a dozen 2nd class passengers. It is the construction of a Scotch firm, trading under the name of the Stracher Steam Vehicle Co., Ld., whose Agents here are Messrs. Macbeth Bros. of Calcutta. The fares are Re. 1-8 and Re. 1, and the speed is about 12 miles an hour. There is a European driver in charge, and with proper management, the venture is sure to be a success, as the rates are far cheaper than tonga fares, the seats are far more comfortable and much time is saved, and the shutters of the car afford every protection against wind and rain. The entire car is a facsimile of a narrow-gauge railway carriage.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 4.

Sir Louis Dane is the only Officer in the Foreign Department who will accompany the Viceroy on his tour, the dates of which are still open to modification. The only settled date is that the Viceroy leaves Simla on October 6th, and proceeds direct to Quetta.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN CALCUTTA.

Sale of Food-stuffs at Famine Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 4.

The *Statesman* publishes a detailed report showing the great distress which prevails in the City among Indians, drawing small salaries owing to the scarcity, consequent on the prevalence of high prices of food-stuffs. The article cites instances which show that the trouble is widespread and deserving of public attention.

ALLEGED CASE OF CHEATING.

An Official in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 4.

A case which has excited a great amount of interest in Hyderabad has been proceeding before the Chief Criminal Magistrate of Hyderabad for the last two days. The accused, who is charged with cheating, is Mr. Oscar V. D'Costa, well-known as the Private Secretary to H. E. Nawab Jaffer Jung Bahadur and he is alleged to have obtained a cheque for Rs. 1,200 from the firm of Ramiah and Co., auctioneers, on the promise of sending furniture to the value of Rs. 3,000 and discounting the cheque. Although the same was post-dated he appears to have neglected to send any furniture though the auctioneers sent for it frequently. The cheque, it is alleged, was given on the distinct understanding that it could not be cashed unless the firm's seal was added, and the present case is a counter charge against one of forgery originally brought against Ramiah by D'Costa, which case was dismissed and D'Costa ordered, to be charged for perjury. D'Costa had no witnesses for the defence yesterday, but said, in answer to the charge, that there was no contract to send any furniture and that the cheque for Rs. 1,200 was given on a different account. In addressing the Court for the prosecution, Mr. S. H. Nurya, Barrister-at-Law, contended that there was wilful intent to cheat on the part of the accused, in as much as he used great persuasion to get money which Ramiah was disinclined to advance, and only did so on the accused giving him a list of furniture which he agreed to send for sale. Although coolies were repeatedly sent for the furniture, the accused ultimately refused to send any. Meanwhile, he had cashed the cheque in the bazaar at a discount. Mr. Rungiah Naidu, Barrister-at-Law for the defence said that the whole case hinged on what injury the complainant had sustained. The cheque, in law, was not a valuable security, inasmuch as it was worthless without Ramiah's seal, and had not been cashed by the Bank; neither had Ramiah suffered in reputation for ,what had happened. Counsel proceeded to say that the complainant was not a man of substance and the statement that the value of the furniture to be sold was Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 was a lie. He asked whether it was possible for a man in D'Costa's position to imperil it by such a trifling. It mustabe conceded that Ramiah was not a wealthy man whereas the accused drew a salary of Rs. 1,350 a month. Counsel concluded by asking the Court to dismiss the case and give sanction to prosecute the complainant for perjury.

Judgement will be delivered to-day.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT POONA.

Car Falls over a Khud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 4.

A party from Bombay motored out on Sunday to the Karakwasa Lake in a car belonging to the Western India Motor Agency, and, while returning from Singhur, met with what might have been a fatal accident.

The chauffeur appeared to have lost control of the car in descending the hill and it went over the *khud*.

The passengers were only slightly injured owing to the protection afforded by the hood of the car. The latter, however, was seriously damaged.

LATER.

The engineers belonging to the Western India Motor Company with several others, left Poona yesterday for the scene of the accident, but it was found impossible to get the car away all day yesterday. The occupants of the disabled car were Mr. Pechey, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., Bombay, Mr. E. R. Fisher, Mr. Miller of Napier Road and his young son.

PETROLEUM TRAFFIC IN BURMA.

New Traffic Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The draft rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in Burma, which it is proposed to issue under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act VIII of 1899, are published.

The Petroleum rules at present are very complicated and no doubt it will be of great advantage to firms engaged in the oil industry in Burma to have a set of rules which will be applicable to the whole of India and Burma, collected and published in a form which will make them readily available for reference.

Rules governing the importation, possession and transport of petroleum have been in force for some considerable time, but have not as yet been made law though all the installations in India have been built in accordance with rules very similar to those which it is now proposed to introduce.

To what extent the new rules will affect the oil industry in Burma, and whether they will bring an increase in the revenue, already large, is to be seen. The Government of India do not intend to impose further burdens on the industry.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Date of Sitting very Remote.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

The prospects of the Committee for the consideration of a Scheme for Simla improvements ever getting together are decidedly poor. The proposal, which was made at the beginning of the season, hung fire too long. Mr. Ducane Smith, an essential member of the Committee, as constituted, is going on tour this week, and will be absent for a month. By the time he returns Sir Louis Dane, another member of the Committee will be on the point of leaving Simla with the Viceroy and will probably not return this season. Two other members, the Hon. Mr. Baker and Mr. Risley are occupied with the exceedingly important Committee which considering the question of reform of the Legislative Council so that it is not likely that there will be time for dealing with the local requirements of Simla.

RECENT FIRE AT FEROZEPUR ARSENAL.

Efforts to Prevent a Recurrence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Military authorities are taking steps to prevent any further risk of such accidents as that which occurred at the Ferozepur Arsenal in future. On Monday orders were received at the Allahabad Arsenal to isolate all cordits over five years of age and some 18,000 lbs. were accordingly removed from the fort and placed in tents on the maidan under a guard of soldiers. In this situation all danger of serious explosion will be prevented.

AN INTERRUPTED REHEARSAL.

Fire in a Player's Bungalow.

ACTORS AS SALVAGE CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob were attending a rehearsal of "Liberty Hall" when news was brought that their house, Cliff End, was on fire. The whole company proceeded at once to the scene of the fire and most of the effects were rescued. The whole bungalow was in a blaze in half an hour.

THE DARBHANGA FLOODS.

Railway Line and Bridges Washed Away.

POST DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

A European indigo planter writes from Darbhanga:—

"To any one who has never witnessed a flood in India the present state of the country in Darbhanga is alarming. Owing to recent heavy rains at Darjeeling the rivers there have overflowed their banks regardless of their course, dissolving bunds and embankments and consequently flooding the country. We are located between two rivers and a lake, only a few yards from the bungalow. These three expanses of water are now united and form one vast sea for miles. The top of *makai* are to be seen in some places, while the greater part is submerged as deep as nine feet and more. Some of the finest indigo grown this year, over six feet in height, had to be cut as soon as the flood reached it and carted away to the factory. Later on boats were being laden at the place of cutting, thence to proceed to battle against wind and current and often reached the factory in a saturated condition.

"Our Collector went to Samastipur and is waiting for means to return to Darbhanga. A private servant while wading through water, which proved to be deeper than he thought stepped on to a crocodile. His futile yells could be heard some distance off above the sound of the rushing torrent. Certain officials had to attend their offices by means of boats. Two bungalows had to be vacated by their inmates and all furniture removed. Even granaries were being dissolved by the rushing flood. Several bridges and parts of railway line have been washed away so that for some days peons had great difficulty in keeping letters, parcels, etc., dry though they were wrapped in oil cloth, placed in a bag and tied round men's necks. Eventually water got beyond their depth and a boat had to be provided. From the 20th to the 23rd August inclusive no post arrived because of heavy breaches along the line. Even now we get our post a day late and are thankful it is no worse. The only means of having a comfortable *havakhana* is to go out in a boat when there happens to be a spare one as they are needed to hurry on with the work, otherwise we drive in and out of compound.

"It is a good thing such excellent provisions are made with regard to larder in indigo factories. Fortunately we have not been wanting in this respect, though a man was sent 16 miles to purchase fowls and out of fifty, nineteen were drowned in their basket, having passed through a heavy shower of rain when returning in a boat."

THREE AGRICULTURAL MEMOIRS.

On Parasites, Rusts, and Fungus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Department of Agriculture of the Government of India has issued three memoirs, the first which is written by Mr. C. A. Barber, Government Botanist, Madras, and deals with root parasites; the second with Indian wheat rusts, the authors being Messrs E. J. Butler of Pusa and J. M. Hayman, Deputy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, and W. H. Moreland, Director of Land Records, United Provinces. The third deals with fungus diseases of sugarcane and is also by Mr. E. J. Butler.

The memoirs are published by the Pusa Institute and are well illustrated.

KOLAR GOLD IN LARGE DEMAND.

An Offer From a Bank.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Delhi London Bank having asked the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board if they could supply the Bank with gold direct from the mines as they are in hopes of being able to get large purchasers for Kolar gold, it was resolved to refer the matter to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; in the meantime to ascertain from the Delhi London Bank the quantity of gold they would require, the terms they would be prepared to offer, how soon after receipt of gold they would be able to effect settlement and whether they would refine the gold themselves or require refining to be done at the mines.

ALLEGED BOGUS CALCUTTA PROVIDENT FUND.

The Police Baffled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 4.

With reference to the prosecution at Mercara of K. K. Bose, Manager of a Calcutta Provident Institution, concerning whom there are complaints from all parts in the Madras Presidency, it is understood the police are in a somewhat difficult position as they must have a complaint before they can move, cheating being a noncognisable offence. It is suggested therefore those who wish to make criminal complaints against Bose should communicate with the Criminal Intelligence Department at the office of the Inspector General of Police.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

Houses Flooded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

A Gujrat (Punjab) Correspondent writes:—It rained here heavily, to-day pura large volume of water rushed into the town from the North and the ground floor of most of the houses were covered with from two to three feet of water. Public buildings—schools, and the Post Office—fared no better, and the people are like prisoners.

GLOBE TROTTER T SAGAING.

Interesting Journey of a Canadian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Mr. Crawford, a Canadian journalist, who is walking round the world for a wager, arrived at Sagaing yesterday after an interesting journey through Assam and Manipur. He hopes to walk through Chinese territory from Burma.

HUSBAND STABS HIS WIFE AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Noon, a Hindu and his wife entered the local train from Rangoon to Insein at the Pagoda Road Station. They seemed to have entered into a quarrel on their journey, for when the train arrived at Kamayat both the parties alighted and immediately the man stabbed his wife in the stomach and chest and disembowelled himself. They were put into the train again and taken to Insein, but the woman died on the way to the hospital there and her husband succumbed a few minutes after being admitted.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

A Mahomedan Meeting of Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Multan. The Anjuman-i-Islamia under the Presidency of Mr. A. Omar, Barrrister-at-Law, with Khalifa Pir Bakhsh, Municipal Commissioner and Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia as Secretary. That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Multan expressed its genuine regret and sympathy with Sir J. B. Fuller, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on account of the resignation of his high office, and is of opinion that in accepting the resignation, the Government has not shown that regard for the feelings and wishes of the Mahomedan community that was expected of them. Moved by Sheikh Muhammad Bakhsh, Pleader and Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Multan, and seconded by Mian Nur Mustafa, Municipal Commissioner, and carried unanimously.

2. That the Mahomedans of Multan most respectfully beg the Government and the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy that is considering the question of the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils to give to the interest of the Mahomedans of India their most careful and sympathetic consideration. Moved by Sheikh Abdul Haq, Pleader and Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Multan and seconded by Khalifa Pir Bakhsh, Municipal Commissioner and Vice-President Anjuman-i-Islamia, Multan, and carried unanimously.

LATE COLLISION AT CALCUTTA.

Marine Court of Enquiry at Calcutta.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 4.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Port Office to-day to investigate the circumstances attending on the collision between the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Shahjehan and Eastern Channel lightship Hesperus on the morning of 28th July last. The Shahjehan caused to sway the lightship's bowsprit and caused some other slight damage. The Court, after hearing evidence, framed charges against Captain Barker, master of the "Shahjehan" and Doyle second officer of the "Shahjehan." The charge against Captain Barker is for altering the course of his steamer without ascertaining the bearings and the distance of the lightship. The charge against Doyle is for attempting to turn the steamer in the direction of the lightship without calling the Captain before attempting the manœuvre.

THE STRANDING OF "GOA."

No Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Intelligence has just been received in Rangoon that the B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer "Goa" from Calcutta went ashore off Kukri Mukri on the way to Chittagong. The engines went down and while repairing, the vessel lost her course. Soon after repairs were completed the "Goa" went on the sands and is now lying with her decks awash and a wreck. It appears that when the steamer struck, the second mate went out in a boat to take soundings. In the interval the "Goa" heeled over to the starboard. It does not appear that any lives were lost and the passengers were landed on a small island. The second mate was able to reach Puttikul in his boat to telegraph the information of the wreck. The B. I. steamer "Megna" was sent out from Calcutta to the assistance of the "Goa" and took on board some of the crew and passengers. Assistance was also afforded by Messrs Macneill and Co. who sent down two launches from Barisal. According to the latest information the "Goa" is full of water.

MURDER OF THE WUN OF KANI.

Sympathy of the Burma Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Lower Chindwin District has always been the envy of the less fortunate districts in the matter of violent crimes and so the dastardly murder of the Wun of Kani Maung Tok was a great shock to all. Fortunately the District Superintendent of Police was on tour at this place at the time and was at once able to institute enquiries which led to the arrest of one man, a well-known enemy of the unfortunate Wun. On receipt of the report the Deputy Commissioner who was on tour at Budalin proceeded to Kani and every effort is being made to arrest the murderers. The family of the Lwe Wun were the recipients of a telegram of condolence from the Local Government, and a reward of five hundred rupees is offered for information that will lead to the arrest of the murderers.

WIFE'S NOSE CUTTING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 4.

A man, named Muni, is said to have come home late for his dinner and found it not ready. This urged him to enter into a quarrel with his wife in the course of which he discovered that she had been extending her affections to other men. This roused him to adopt a mode of punishment which disfigured the features of his wife, for he took her out to a field and cut her nose off and then gave himself over to the police.

DEATH OF COLONEL DE LA MOTTE HERVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

Death occurred at Murree, on Saturday, of Colonel H. De La Motte Hervey, late of the 21st (P. A. V. O.) Cavalry and the 15th D. C. Lancers.

The deceased Officer received his first commission in 1864, and retired four years ago.

LAST year, after a prosperous interval of some duration, the Budget of French Indo-China showed a deficit of some £100,000 and this year, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard," owing to a further shrinkage of revenue, the margin of loss is still greater—in fact, it is double that of last year. It is held that the deficit is due to extraordinary causes; to the effects of the terrible typhoon which visited the country in 1904, and the great floods which followed in 1905. Certainly those disasters were largely responsible for the present unsatisfactory financial position, but if one looks at the revenue returns from 1899 one sees that other causes exist, and that prosperity was on the decline for several years before the great floods. The year 1899 showed a comfortable surplus; 1900 and 1901 useful credit balances; in 1902 there was a small deficit; and in 1903 ends were only joined by an efforts. The *Temps*, commenting on the situation, says that evidently the limit of the contributive capacity of Indo-China was reached six years ago, and measures ought to have been taken at once to reduce expenditure and ease the burden. Instead of that matters have been allowed to go from bad to worse, and now, instead of practising retrenchment and changing a system of levying and collecting taxes which is a source of constant irritation to the native population, it is proposed to increase burdens without doing anything to make them sit more easily. The proper way to increase the revenue, the *Temps* thinks, is to restore prosperity to the country, and that cannot be done until its finances have been put on a sound footing.

GYMKHANA PIERROTS.

Successful Entertainment at the Town Hall.

PROBABLY not within living memory has a more successful entertainment in aid of a charitable object been given in the city of Bombay than that which filled the Assembly Room of the Town Hall with a vast and varied audience last night. What may be called the Gymkhana Club Pierrot Troupe last night excelled everything it has been our lot to see in the way of amateur performances in the course of a pretty long career of experience of entertainments of every kind. From first to last the programme went with a swing, and the excellence of the items was obvious from the fact that the audience stayed till the last item, only one or two persons having left the hall when the National Anthem closed the programme. The entertainment was worthily given in aid of the Nurses' Recreation Room Fund of the St. George's Hospital, and the Fund must have benefited to a considerable extent by this admirable effort, which was the more welcome as being the only evening entertainment which has taken place during the monsoon. Messrs. Seymour Dove undertook the arrangements and everything went as merry as a marriage bell. There was a long list of twenty-four items to be got through, and there were no disappointments in store for the audience. In fact, the whole company of "artistes" worked like bricks to make the thing a success, and they were well rewarded for their pains by the hearty appreciation of the audience. A stage had been erected for the evening in front of the organ, which was obscured by some striking flags, the whole proscenium having a very comfortable and cheery aspect. Amid a setting of potplants and ferns Mr. Mallaudaine's G. I. P. band were escorted, and they co-operated with the Pierrots in making the efforts the success it was.

When the curtain went up at 9.30 the whole troupe of Pierrots attired in the regulation loose white tunic and trousers with big black tassels and clown's caps, sat "all in a row" with the inimitable Marsh at one corner and his equally clever colleague Croft at the other, the two "corner men" being of course the guiding spirits of the company. The evening opened with a chorus by the entire troupe, in which plenty of spirit was shown. During this item the audience, which included many ladies, pale and pensive with the monsoon heat, settled itself for a delightful "evening out." Item No. 2 was a ditty of the Mavourneen type ably, though a trifle huskily, rendered by Mr. Pope, whose voice grew normal in the course of the evening. Mr. Croft followed with a coon song, "My Little Wooden Hut," in which he caught the typical nigger twang very successfully. He did it so well in fact, that it seemed that he had omitted something in not going in for the burnt cork, an effect however, which would have been spoilt by the profuse perspiration into which all the "Artistes" were quickly plunged. Then came Mr. Marsh with "Smiles." What can we say of Mr. Marsh that has not been already said? It used to be remarked of Dan Leno that he was worth his £200 a week to musical hall managers because he put the audience in a good humour immediately he showed his face on the stage. Only you had to look at Dan's elevated eyebrows and expansive mouth and—you laughed! You simply could not help it. So it is with Mr. Marsh. He is not exactly Dan Leno in face, though those high-arched-eyebrows presistently remind one of the late lamented Comedian. And Marsh also possesses the faculty of putting his audience in a good humour. His mobile features are ever at work upon the visibilities of his audience, Everybody has heard him sing "Smiles," and hopes to again. After "Smiles" came Mr. Wilson with "The Fellow who Might" for which he was encored more for a clear and pleasant voice than for the humour of his song.

Mr. Pope then came along with a good song with a swinging chorus. I hear they want some more. He deservedly came in for an encore and was followed by Mr. Croft with "The Lady wasn't taking any Fruit," Croft's antics would make a cat laugh. He knows just when to skip from grave to gay; just when to shout and just when to whisper, and the lady and the fruit song was one of the funniest items of the evening. The troupe had wisely chosen their turns, and there was, what is nowadays almost rare, a proper interspersal of sentimental or "voice" songs amongst the laughter provoking items. Mr. Cargill's rendering of "The Toreador" was quite excellent, his voice being clear and resonant, and he was helped in the chorus by the troupe very effectively. Then came Mr. Marsh with the "The Ghost Story." You could almost imagine yourself in the battlemented fortress with the holly-branch hung on the old oak wall, and the spectre of the bold bad baron creeping round the bastions shaking his chains and muttering curses upon all and sundry as Marsh told the story of Uncle and his Ghost. The troupe assisted his impersonation of the listeners to Uncle Story with the proper complement of shudders and "creeps" at the right moment and the Ghost Story was immensely enjoyed by the audience. Messrs. Money, Jackson and Picking's Banjo effort "Mumblin Mose" was much enjoyed, and then the large audience took a welcome breath of fresh air from the steps of the hall. The second part of the programme appropriately opened with something "sweet and low." Mr. Henderson rendering "The Pearl of Sweet Ceylon" with excellent effect. After so much laughter the audience entered into the spirit of Mr. Henderson's ditty. He has a tuneful voice, and came in for great appreciation. Messrs Croft and Marsh followed with an inimitable performance mainly in dumb show—which, with two such clever "artistes" was all that was required. Mr. Croft appeared as a lady in a golden wig and a red hat. Mr. Marsh came on as a waiter. He supplied the lady with a drink and took his tip. Simple, of course, but too funny for words. Marsh's facial contortions tickled the audience immensely; as they did when the "lady" proceeded to shave him. Mr. Pope sang a master soug "Algy's awfully good at Algebra," which the audience whispered was "very good;" Messrs. Money, Jackson and Picking again strummed the old bango receiving much spirited assitance from the troupe; and then came one of the best turns of the evening, Mr. Defreece giving an old favourite, "Courting—Married" with splendid effect. Each verse had its moral, the difference which the two states of life have on the gallantry of the male sex to the ladies, and Mr. Defreece pointed his moral with comic pointedness. Then Mr. Defrecce, by way of an encore pressed his moral home still further. There was a man who rushed into a lion's cage at a menagerie. "He was a married man!" Sang Mr. Defreece, while the married ladies in the audience laughed good-humouredly behind their fans and their husbands slyly nudged them. There was another fellow who rushed into a burning building. "He was a married man," continued Mr. Defreece. His song was very funny. Mr. Abney then sang "Under the Shade of the Palm" very successfully, and Mr. Croft followed with his funny coster song "I haven't told him," which sent his audience into roars of laughter. Yet the most vociferous applause of the evening was reserved for a little item that on the programme looked unpretentious enough. It was Mr. Armes's Tyrolean song—a ditty of lay-er-tee type, in which he accompanied himself on the pianoforte. Messrs. Wilson and Pope gave a "T(r)opical Duet" "It's nothing to do with you" in which the Poona season and the "Postmen's strike" were the burden of their lay: and they were followed by Mr. Marsh with a one-man sketch in which he told the story of a visit to some amateur theatrical and described the antics of the performers with hilarious effect, Mr. Cargill wound up a very admirable evening's entertainment with "By the Shores of the Mediterranean;" and the Gymkhana Pierrots without an approach to anything fulsome, may be honestly congratulated on having produced a combination as clever as any professional troupe of Pierrots in existence.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

Letters from Kabul giving the exact dates of the Amir's departure for and arrival in India can hardly reach Simla before the middle of September, and the exact programme of arrangements cannot be settled until these dates are known.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

A State Crisis.

MINISTERS AT VARIANCE.

SOCIAL REFORM.

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 13.

A DRAMATIC scene enacted in the Legislative Assembly last night in connection with the committee discussion of the Improved Small Holdings Bill brought the troubles of the Cabinet to the point of a crisis. The Minister of Lands, Mr. Murray, aired his differences with the Premier in the House, and as a final protest against what he chose to regard Mr. Bent's interference with the liberty of criticism, announced his resignation and left the Chamber. Of itself the resignation of Mr. Murray, whose woeful mismanagement of the Lands department has become notorious, would have been welcomed. Such an occurrence would have given Mr. Bent a splendid opportunity of strengthening his Government by the appointment as administrator of this important department of a man who would prove an active and helpful colleague. There have been unmistakeble indications of late that the State Cabinet was not a happy family. The egregious bungling that was committed over what is known as "the Worrall business," not only lost the Government a great deal of popular support but it aggravated the recriminations between Ministers themselves. Mr. Bent's public announcement that he was thinking of becoming a candidate for the Senate, made without previous consultation with his colleagues, created further trouble. Mr. Murray's differences with Mr. Bent are of long standing, and are more serious. The Minister of Lands, although a source of Ministerial weakness, has continued to give the impression that he, and he alone amongst Ministers, has been prepared to "stand up to Mr. Bent" and resent a common assumption that this has been "a one man Government." While the Premier has loved to perform in the twilight, and to give great prominence to the first personal pronoun, Mr. Murray is said to have been eating his heart with a rankling sense of injustice. In Mr. Bent's land dealings, why was he—the Minister of Lands!—not consulted?

To those who have watched the trend of State politics, it seems almost incredible that an administrator of Mr. Murray's type would be able to lead a break away with the hope of commanding a following. But members who know Mr. Murray do not restrict his ambitions, however, lacking they may be in a stable foundation. They credit the retiring Minister with the idea of claiming leadership on the compulsory purchase question, and thus capturing the Labour Opposition, the "Victorian Eleven," as well as a number of Liberals who now sit behind the Government. The scene in the lobbies after Mr. Murray's resignation was very animated. Members were by no means surprised at the development, but they did not underrate its significance. Mr. Bent's "educated Minister"—Mr. Mackey—who has been doing prodigious work as a mediator, stalked through the passages, casting smiles and reassurances upon everbody. "Nothing in it!" he said, with a graceful wave of the arm; "Nothing in it! We'll fix it up before we leave the House." When successful efforts were made to bring him to close quarters, Mr. Mackey confided to his questioners that Ministers loved each other as brothren. "The whole business is this," he said, Mr. Bent is run right down. He has an attack of nerves, and he has not been well for two or three weeks. That explains it all." Mr. Bent had just previously announced that no one occasion he lost £300,000 or £400,000 because "he was not himself." Now he was about to lose a Government for the same reason.

RACE AT CAULFIELD RUN TWICE.

A regrettable fiasco marred the general enjoyment of the races at Caulfield on Saturday. There were 17 starters for the fifth race, the Malakoff Stakes, and in their anxiety to get the best of the start several of the boys attempted to anticipate Mr. Watson. Less than half the field burst through the machine, and N. D. Godby, rider of Dividend, and S. D. Fisher, the rider of Willy Wally, were thrown. Five of the horses completed the course, Wooroglin finishing first, Orline second, Staple third, La Siesta fourth, and Little John a long way in the rear. Mr. Watson rode back to the stewards' enclosure and announced that it was no start, and the horses were thereupon sent back to the barrier. When he collided with the ropes Fisher had his face rather badly cut, and by permission of the stewards his mount was taken by W. Bennett. The placed horses in the false race were beaten, the first three in the race proper being Retrencher, Proceeder an I Willy Wally. The stewards held an inquiry, in the course of which it transpired that Mr. Watson neither gave the word to go nor touched the button which releases the machine. Several of the boys who rode in the race were cautioned for not waiting until the start was given. There was an almost similar contretemps on the same course eleven years ago in the Welter Handicap. Twelve horses started, and the barrier went up of its own accord, all the horses covering the distance with the exception of Strenchaser, who did not move from the post. Eiridaforde won, but the stewards ordered the race to be run again, and Sternchaser won. Retrencher on Saturday was backed at 4 to 1 after the false start, but his starting price is 6 to 1, which was his quotation before the fiasco happened.

VICTORIA'S POPULATION.

In September, 1903, a conference of statisticians was held in Melbourne for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of estimating the population of the several States of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of fixing the representation of the States in the Commonwealth Parliament. In regard to the movement of population by land and sea, it was decided to add certain percentages for unrecorded arrivals and departures. For this State these percentages were fixed at an addition of 9 per cent. to the recorded departures by sea, and an addition of 10 per cent. to both arrivals and departures by land. Until the present Government Statist took office these additions have been made in estimating the population. Making up the figures upon the basis stated, it has appeared that Victoria was losing population by emigration, which the Statist could not believe was the true position. He therefore made a personal investigation into the method of recording arrivals and departures, and he found that this addition of 9 per cent. for unrecorded departures by sea was unnecessary for Victoria. He has therefore abandoned the percentage from 1st January, 1906—the date of his appointment. Representation of the States of Victoria and New South Wales in the Federal Parliament was altered upon the population arrived at under the system described. New South Wales gained a member and Victoria lost one. But if Victoria had not had this 9 per cent. for unrecorded departures by sea taken off her population it would not have saved her the members. New South Wales had the same percentage added to her recorded departures in making up the population for representation purposes. However, apart from the question o representation, which is settled it is not right that the population of Victoria should be understated hence the action taken in the matter by the Government Statist.

SOCIAL REFORM.

At Monday night's meeting of the Collingwood Council Cr. Reid moved—That this council decides that the election of mayor of the city of Collingwood shall, from the close of the present mayoral term be made subject to the condition that no spirituous liquors shall be provided in the mayor's room. The mover said that when he was elected he had expressed himself in the same terms. He did not wish to throw any reflection upon the mayor.

Cr. Coon seconded the motion, and following discussion took place:—

Cr. Gahan said that if the drinking custom, were abused he would try to stamp it out, but as a matter of fact the Collingwood council was most temperate. The motion, indeed, would not affect councillors at all. Eight or nine members of the Council were non-smoker, and he thought ten were abstainers. If they were not actually members of temperance bodies. He doubted whether there was in the State a more temperate municipal body than the Collingwood Council. He himself did not know the taste of liquor, but when he was mayor he gave the town clerk instructions to make the usual provision for visitors. The temperance party would do more by quiet persuasion than by trying to force their opinions on others.

Cr. Gahan: Some of the biggest scoundrels I have met were teetotallers.

A Councillor: That's pretty strong!

Cr. Gahan: Well, let any man look to his own experience and say if I am wrong.

Cr. Evans said he also was a teetotaller. It had been said that liquor was poison, but if so, it was a mighty slow poison. He knew a lot of old codgers who took drink, and it would not kill them. The councillors, taken all round were not a bad class. The mayor had the right to treat his guests in his room as he pleased, without any dictation from councillors.

Cr. Wilkins said the motion put councillors in an unfair position. Councillors who had the courage of their opinions were subjected to abuse. Because he had not voted on the gambling question he had been held up to scorn by one who claimed to be a God-fearing, God-serving man, but who was neither. Mr. W.H. Judkins, in the Collingwood town hall, had said he would rather trust a gambler than the councillor who would not vote on the question. If such people went about their business in the proper spirit they would meet with more success than with abuse. He thought it was a scandal on religion to hold the pleasant Sunday afternoons in churches. People were only worked up to excitement, and no good came out of that. Results were only temporary. He had said to Mr. Judkins, "If God judges you as you judge others, where will you be?"

Cr. Cody: Down below! (Laughter.)

Cr. Wilkins said he had known a prominent rechabite who went home four times with his heels in the air, lying back drunk in his cart. He himself was an abstainer.

Cr. Reid: I'm the same. I would not have drink in my house if the doctor said it would save my life!

Cr. Cody: Begorra, I would! (Laughter.)

Cr. Rain: We'll be held up to ridicule next Sunday over this. The mayor's cupboard is a matter for the mayor himself to control.

The motion was lost.

A BRITISH INDIAN IN DISTRESS.

The attention of the Attorney-General has been called to a complaint made by a Melbourne morning newspaper that an Indian, named Narran Singh, said to be 48 years of age (but judged by the officials to be 60), who had been sentenced by the magistrates at Charlton to 3 months' imprisonment for vagrancy, had been prematurely released from custody and had returned to the town. Mr. Davies explains that the ordinary course was followed in regard to the case. A report was asked from the local magistrates on 19th July, but no reply was received until 6th August. In the meantime the case had been dealt with. A special request was made when the prisoner was committed that medical supervision should be provided. As a result of this, Dr. Eadie, the medical officer at Bendigo gaol, reported that the prisoner was "old, weak and harmless," and was the fit subject for a benevolent institution. On this report the authorities took action, and as an undertaking was given that the man would be received into the Bendigo Benevolent Asylum, an order was made that he be transferred to that institution. What has become of Narran Singh since his release the Crown Law authorities apparently do not know.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A series of questions was asked on the 8th day by Mr. Kelly in the House of Representatives with regard to the discontinuance of deferred pay to members of the permanent forces in New South Wales. The Prime Minister intimated that the total amount involved was about £365 per annum, as far as could be ascertained, and as a result of the discontinuance of the practice it was true that members of the defence force had suffered financially in consequence of their transfer from the State to the Commonwealth. The action of the department in abolishing the system of deferred pay was, however, perfectly legal, and in the circumstances any reconsideration of the matter would be fruitless. Consideration is being given by the Minister of Defence to the question of Australian coastal defence with a view to an announcement as to the policy of the Government before Parliament dissolves. Senator Playford has now before him a report by Captain Cresswell criticising the anti-Australian navy scheme of the Imperial Committee of Defence as well as an outline of the report which Lieutenant-Colonel Bridges is preparing on the military side of the same scheme. Many members make no secret

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Two Tremendous Shocks.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY: NUMEROUS FATALITIES.

LONDON, August 18th.—According to New York cablegrams, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening a tremendeous arthquake took place at Valparaiso, and was followed by many fires, extending from the Plaza Orden northwards. A large number of houses were destroyed, and the whole city was more or less damaged either by the earthquake or the subsequent conflagration. Business is completely at a standstill, and the banks have all been closed. The city at night is practically in darkness, owing to the absence of gas and electric light. The populace is panic-stricken, and numerous families are fleeting from the city. The sea remained calm, and the shipping sustained no injury. The streets which suffered most were the Calle de Blanco, Calle de Condell, and Calle de la Esmeralda. The Delivisi district, where the best residences are situated, was also greatly damaged.

HUNDREDS KILLED OR BURNT TO DEATH.

Another account states that hundreds were killed by the falling buildings, and that many who were imprisoned in the ruins were burnt to death. The business section of the city has been almost entirely destroyed. Fires are still raging. The streets are thronged with homeless people. Two distinct and terrefic shocks were felt, the second following closely upon the first. The whole city seemed suddenly to swing backwards and forwards, and this motion was succeeded by a jolt of such force that whole rows of buildings toppled to the ground in a few seconds. Fires immediately broke out in the business portion of the city. The flames spread to the Bella Vista section, which is also doomed. Many landslides have occurred around the city. Railway tunnels have been fille1 with debris for miles, and the track is twisted and useless.

THE WORLD OF ART.

FRESCOES AT WESTMINSTER.

Mody-Manners Opera.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

PROFESSOR CHURCH has made a report to the Office of Works covering his work in the restoration of frescoes in the Houses of Parliament during the past eight years. His attention has been confined to the paintings in the King's robing room, where the representations of "Courtesy," "Generosity," "Religion," and "Mercy" have been restored, but he urges that the frescoes in the House of Peers should be again cleaned and repaired, ten years having elapsed since they were treated. Professor Church also repeats the opinion he expressed in his last report, eight years ago, that four of the paintings in the Peers' and Commons' corridors need attention, and Mr. Harcourt, in a prefactory note to the report states that arrangements have been made for the examination and treatment of these. "The advisability of cleaning and repairing the wall-paintings in the Palace of Westminster at intervals of three or four years," Professor Church remarks, "has become more evident to me than ever before after my recent experience. The increased and increasing consumption of coal in London, and the greater license allowed to the gas companies in the matter of freeing their gas from sulphur compounds, must result in a serious augmentation of the amount of sulphuric acid in the air of the metropolis. This acid it is which constitutes the chief destructive agency at work on pictorial and other artistic productions." Mr. Harcourt says that the gravity of this danger has not escaped the attention of his department.

It is said that a company has been formed for the purpose of giving a four weeks' season of German opera, under the general direction of Mr. Van Dyck, at Covent Garden, dating from the

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BARODA.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* gives a history of the efforts made in Baroda State, under the inspiration of H. H. the Gaikwar, for enlarging the opportunities of the rising generation of the people to obtain a fair amount of primary education. It appears that H. H. the Maharaj, while in Europe some years ago, called for the opinions of the responsible officers of the State for introducing Compulsory Education. A Tippan was, thereupon, submitted by the then Director of Public Eduction, embodying what promised to be a workable scheme. After returning to India, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to hold several conferences with the officers and to accord sanction to the scheme proposed. Rs. 31,790-8-0 were sanctioned for the purpose, and a beginning was ordered to be made in Amreli. His Highness was also pleased to make some valuable suggestions and, the whole matter took a practical shape in October 1895. The then Director personally went to Amreli and exorted the people of ten select villages to send their children to school. The co-operation of the Subha was invited and given for persuading the Mahomedans and purdanashin people. In October 1903, as many as 17 schools were started, and provision was also made for the backward classes such as Dheds and other castes. By the end of November 1905, so many as 1497, out of the 2374 compulsory—age children, availed themselves of the beneficent measure. Within six months more the number went up to 2032. Over and above the 17 schools started, there were 12 regular schools where also compulsory age children attended. With a view to a gradual but steady extension of the system, it was ordered by His Highness that every year ten more villages should be included in the purview of the Department for the purpose and, accordingly 10 more villages were selected the next year, bringing the total by the end of July 1895 to 34 schools in 20 villages, teaching 2917 children of both sexes. The following figures would prove an interesting study as showing the actual development of the scheme as took place within about three years. The end of the 19th century witnessed the introduction of compulsory education in all the villages of the Amreli Taluka.

The rules laid down were to the effect that (*a*) Children between the age of 7 and 12 (boys) and 7 and 10 (girls) were to attend school. (*b*) Exemption was

BY THE WAY.

CAUTION OR DELICASY.

It does not occur to the average seasick man to doubt that it is the motion of the vessel that is the cause of his troubles. The advertiser of a certain drug in one of the medical journals, however, is more cautious, or perhaps more delicate. From beginning to end of his advertisement he never mentions the word seasickness but he recommends the use of his preparation on a sea passage in the following discreet terms:—"It has frequently been used with marked success under conditions usually productive of intense discomfort and contemporaneous with the motion of the vessel.

SANDRINGHAM CLOCKS.

A paragraph that is being much quoted about the clocks at Sandringham and some other notable houses being kept half an hour fast describes this practice as "a curious fancy" of the King and of some of his personal friends. But the practice is far too general to be styled curious. Everybody knows about the little fraud by which strictly punctual railway passengers are made to sprint the last hundred yards of the approach to the station. It is not so commonly known that in nearly all English fishing fleets the clocks are invariably kept a full hour fast. When the Dogger Bank inquiry was being held at Hull to Court was mystified completely by frequent reference to the difference between the time indicated by the fishermen's clocks and Greenwich. The clocks were put on, it was explained, to make sure that the boats would get their catches in good time to market. "But the men know perfectly well," someone protested, "that the clocks are fast; and that being so, there is surely no advantage in the arrangement?" The answer left something to the imagination: "You don't know fishermen, or you would't say that."

PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER.

Professor Ray Lankester, the president of the British Association, is "not too patient," as the *Times* observed yesterday, "with what presents itself to him as stupidity." This recalls a story which went the rounds of Oxford in my day as to Professor Lankester's intolerance of ignorance. He was engaged, so ran the tale, in going through the papers written in on of the Final Science Schools, and very early in his task came to a set of papers which displayed appalling ignorance. The Professor read on with ever-increasing wrath, until at length he rose and hurled into the fire not only the papers of the offending candidate but those of all the

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE COMING COIFFURE.

"HAIR" predicts a Parisian correspondent after an examination of the fashionable coiffure as it is presented at Trouville, "will certainly be more than ever in fashion in the coming season. "I hope I am not too easily surprised, but I confess that some of the heads which presented themselves before my eyes at the Deauville races of other day were so amazing that it was with difficulty an exclamation was suppressed. It seemed as though each woman had invested in at least two transformations, a round dozen of 'pin on' curls, and several coils; all these being brushed with electric brushes until each hair stood along! The width across the back of the head was enormous, and as to the height! "Taking the hats and feathers into consideration I do not hesitate to state that the height, in one or two cases, from the nape of the neck to the top of the hat, was little short of 30in.!

MARIE ANTOINETTE HEADDRESSES.

"A very famous milliner recently assured me," proceeds this correspondent, "that genuine Marie Antoinette hats and headdresses would be worn next winter, and I begin to believe that he spoke the truth; possibly we shall not go so far as powdered heads, but we are rapidly approaching the well-known arrangement of tight curls, arranged all round the back of the head and the loose coils that jutted out at either side. "It would be very difficult to describe in written words the angle at which the ultrasmart Parisienne wears her hat of the moment; it is raised at the back and left side on a bandeau which rarely measures less than 10in. —in fact it looks like an elaborately trimmed plate standing on end! "This is the style adopted by the 'ultrasmart,' but on the other hand, we have 'elegantes' who go to the other extreme and wear their big 'Lamballe' hats almost flat on the head; not raised anywhere, but tilted over the eyes in a charmingly becoming manner. It is certain that the lovely friend of Marie Antoinette wore her big-crowned hats almost straight on her head, but then they were raised all round on an immense erection of powdered hair!"

THE CARE OF THE HOME.

Women themselves can do much toward repairing furniture and renovating the home generally when it gets out of order. The up-to-date housekeeper is fast discarding heavy, insanitary furniture, and replacing it with articles that are light in weight and so inexpensive that they can be thrown away when worn out.

last chief died, a short time ago, no successor was chosen. North-East England is peopled more or less with the descendants of the Danes, who overran England in Saxon times, and the names of various places in Essex proclaim the fact that they, too, were founded by the Northern invaders, while one or two places in Dorsetshire were also invaded by Norsemen, who turned out or massacred the original inhabitants. Off the extreme end of Carnarvon lies the little island of Bardsey, the outline of which, at least, is well-known to the visitors at Barmouth and other seaside resorts along the shores of Cardigan Bay. It forms one of those little private island kingdoms which are occasionally to be found off our coasts, and it is inhabited by the direct descendants of the Norseman, Caffan, who took refuge there in 516. The present "king" of the island is said to be able to trace his lineage back to this old pirate.

Settlements of Flemings, who had so much to do with the birth of English industry, are to be found all over the country. In many of the places where these emigrants from the Low Country settled some of their customs may still be traced. Whole communities came to England at various period, and at one time so great was the influx that Parliament passed a sort of Aliens Immigration Act. In the Fourteenth century Edward III invited many over, and a colony of weavers settled at Cranbrook in Kent. Many of the inhabitants whose families have long been settled in the Kentish town are descended from these immigrants, and some of the old houses are really the one-time cloth factories altered for domestic use. The Flemings, however, did not keep themselves apart, as did the English in Wales, for they inter-married with the inhabitants and adopted most of the English customs. At Honiton in Devon the manufacture of lace was introduced by refugees from Flanders, and many of those who still follow the calling are direct descendants of the settlers who founded the industry. Colchester was also peopled by refugees from the same country in the time of Elizabeth, and it was one of the eight Dutch congregations incorporated by royal licence, but the Flemings long since became mingled with the native East Anglians. Braintree is another of these settlements, and there are other places the names and characteristics of whose inhabitants proclaim their origin. In the reign of Henry I. a considerable number of the same industrious people settled on waste lands near the Tweed, and it is said that some of these moved their quarters south and formed the Flemish portion of the Gower colonists.

England has always been the place of refuge of the oppressed, who have received a warm welcome, although within recent years the line has been drawn at

BABY GIRL'S AWFUL HUMOUR

Would Scab Over, Break Open, and Be Raw—Intense Suffering for Two Years—Doctors and Medicines Failed to Help Her.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

Writing under date of August 15, 1904, Mrs. L. C. Walker, of 5 Tremont Street, Woodfords, Me., says: "My sister had a terrible humour on her shoulder when she was eighteen months old, causing intense suffering for two years. We had several doctors, and tried everything, but in spite of all we did it kept spreading. One day it would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it and the scabs would all fall off. It would be raw for a time, then scab over again. Some one recommended Cuticura, and we immediately procured a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a cake of Cuticura Soap. She was much better after the first bath with warm water and soap, and an application of the Ointment. Before it was half gone we saw a marked change for the better, and she was entirely cured, without a scar being left, by the one box of Ointment and one cake of Soap. Her skin is now entirely clear, and she has not had a sign of trouble since."

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Week's Reports.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th August give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain in all districts, but not heavy. Floods are subsiding except in Gorakhpur where the people and cattle of the flooded tracts are in serious difficulties. Where not damaged by floods or excessive rain the autumn crops are doing well,but in a few districts more rain is needed for rice. Weeding continues and *sawan* (millet) and some of the earlier crops are being reaped. Cholera is still prevalent in Hamirpur and Jhansi, but has much abated in the former district. Fodder and supplies are generally sufficient. The prices of foodgrains have fallen in eleven districts but they have risen somewhat in Jaunpur and Ballia.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There was slight rain in all districts, but more is needed in Muttra and in Agra, in one tahsil of which district the crops on high-lying lands are said to be withering. The prospects elsewhere are good. Weeding continues and some of the earlier crops are being reaped in Banda and Etawah. Cholera has much abated in Hamirpur, but is still prevalent in Jhansi.

PUNJAB.

There is a general diminution of rainfall in the south-eastern districts of the Punjab, while light to moderate nearly general rain has fallen in the other parts of the Province. The rainfall is still in considerable defect in several districts. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of fool-grains ; wheat is slightly rising in Gurgaon, Ambala, and Rawalpindi and falling in Rohtak, Delhi, and Lyallpur. Sowings for the autumn and ploughings for the next spring crops continue. Weeding of autumn crops is in progress in Ambala. The condition of the standing crops is generally good to average and the outturn is expected to be good if more rain falls. Crops in Ambala and Shahpur have improved, in the former owing to less and in the latter due to good rainfall.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain all over the Province averaging 30 cents to 3·49 inches. It has been beneficial to the standing crops and to spring sowings. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is satisfactory. Harvest prospects and outturn of autumn crops are fair. Canal water and the Kilapani supply are sufficient ; heavy floods have occurred in Kurram and Tochi, the Daman tract in Dera Ismail Khan irrigated by hill torrents and in Kachi, by river Indus floods. The condition of cattle is generally good except in few villages of the Peshawar district. Stocks of of foodgrains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 15 to 17½, gram 15¼ to 18, maize 14 11/16 to 18¼ and *bajra* 12 to 15¼ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall in cents :—Bikaner from 100 to 143, Marwar 32 to 315, Jaisalmer 50 to 267, good in Sirohi, Udaipur 36, Hill Tracts 84, Partabgarh 66, Shahpura 81, light rain at Tonk and Bundi but heavier in other parts of the States, Kotah 122, Jhalawar 105, Jaipur 50 but three districts received from 115 to 235, Kishangarh 285 Alwar 44, partial rain in Karauli, Bharatpur 84 but rain not general, Dholpur 50, Ajmer 174, Merwara 177. Prospects have improved in Jaisalmer and the standing crops are now generally thriving except in parts of Tonk, Jaipur, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Merwara. Slight damage from locusts is reported from Tonk, Kishangarh and Karauli. The condition of cattle is fair and pasturage is available. Prices have risen in Jaisalmer, Mewar, Partabgarh, and Jhalawar ; and have fallen in Marwar, Kishangarh, and Alwar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—Ajmer—on works 599, on gratuitons relief 843, total 1,442 ; Merwara—on works 9,764, on gratuitous relief 9,777, total 19,541. Native States :—Marwar—on gratuitous relief 716 ; Tonk—on works 1,267, on gratuitous relief 375, total 1,642 ; Jaipur—on works 4,390, on gratuitous relief 53, total 4,443 ; Kishangarh—on works 24, on gratuitous relief 2,433, total 2,457 ; Alwar—on gratuitous relief 369 ; Eastern States—on works 1,569, on gratuitous relief 1,429, total 2,998 ; grand total of Native States 12,625. Decrease of 5,489 due to closure of relief works in Karauli during the previous week and considerable decrease in Dholpur ; relief works also closed in Alwar: in Kishangarh the figures include 1,492 artizans and weavers on special relief. Prices vary between 13½ seers in Karauli and 15¾ per rupee in Alwar. Cholera continues in parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur, in the latter State there were 112 cases and 56 deaths.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall partial. More rain is urgently needed in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural operations are timely and satisfactory in Gwalior. Preparation of land for spring cultivation is in progress elsewhere. The standing crops and probable outturn are good. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Fodder supply is sufficient. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, and have fallen in parts of Malwa.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The numbers on relief are :—Gwalior—on works 1,000, on gratuitous relief 2,000, total 3,000 ; in Bundelkhand—on works 4000, on gratuitous relief 3,000, total 7,000 grand total 10,000. Prices :—13 seers per rupee in Bundelkhand.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Good rain fell in all districts during the week ; the heaviest falls were—Nagpur—9½, Chanda 8½, Yeotmal 6¾, Hoshangabad 6½, Bhandara 6½ Akola 6, Baiaghat 5½, and Amraoti 5½ inches ; rainfall in the remaining districts ranged from 4½ inches in Wardha to 1 inch in Bilaspur. The general condition of the standing crops is greatly improved but more rain is required about Hatta and Tejgaon in Damoh, and in parts of Chhinwara and Narsinghpur. The estimated area under autumn crops is slightly larger than last year in Damoh and Narsinghpur, and smaller in Bhandara where *juar* and cotton were stunted by excessive rain at sowing time ; *til* area is less by 10 per cent. in Mandla. Rice prospects are 100 in Mandla, Seoni, and Chanda and 75 in Nimar, slight damage to rice by insects is reported from Chhattisgarh. Thinning and transplanting are nearly finished, other autumn crops are generally in good condition. The area of *juar* in Wardha has increased.

The Bombay Report has already been published.

The numbers on relief were 241,985 being a slight increase of 324.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri.....	3	2	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill.....	3	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	22
G Malim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	7
Total.....	9	7	112
Total plague deaths to date	133,671		
Same date last year	1	4	67

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	8

LIGHTER FARE
LIGHTER CARE.

The Making of Tea Cakes, Scones, and Pastry becomes a simple and easy matter if

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).

be used. Home made is better than shop made. 'Paisley Flour' has converted many to home-baking

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE death of the Duke of Rutland removes "the very last surviving member of the inner of the *cenacle* of the Young England movement," and awakens many memories, both literary and political. Apart from the unfortunate couplet about "our old nobility," the Duke, more celebrated as Lord John Manners, has always been remembered as the Lord Henry Sydney of the idyllic Etonian chapters of "Coningsby" and as one of the most striking figures in the earlier phases of Mr. Disraeli's astonishing career. Since Mr. Henley's remarkable and enthusiastic article, no very determined attempt has been made to do justice to the singular atmosphere of adventurous Toryisms, visionary Churchmanship, and romantic social philosophy which pervades the novels of Lord Beaconsfield. Professor Saintsbury has an attractive study of the movement in his Miscellaneous Essays, and there have been scattered expressions of approval, all coming, curiously enough, from Liberal politicians of eminence. Mr. Paul is well known as an admirer; Mr. Bryce does Lord Beaconsfield at least justice in his delightful "Studies in Contemporary Biography." And if Froude somewhat offends the faithful by faint praise of "Endymion," Mr. John Morley puts on record a memorable expression of regret that Mr. Gladstone could never be persuaded to read the novels with much appreciation. The Young England movement, as Mr. Saintsbury points out, was one of the numerous offshoots of the Romanticism of 1830, and in England its influence, though powerful,was from the first indirect. It provoked the antagonism of Thackeray, whose "Codlingsby"is a most diverting parody,and on whom Disraeli avenged himself with the mordant caricature of St. Barbe. It encountered one of the numerous prejudices of Peacock, whose Mr. Chainmail in "Crotchet Castle" presents his view of the feudal and philanthropic Mr. Lyle of "Coningsby." Mr. Trollope also was of the opposition, and his readers will remember his constant attacks on Sidonia, a character he regarded with particular and not unnatural aversion. A romantic treatment of politics is rate nowadays even in political novels, though Mr. Mallock has maintained the tradition with considerable success, and "Things that are Cæsar's," a story by a new writer, recently noticed in these columns has been excellent in the same vein. At any rate, now that Young England has safely passed into history, we may find amusement and even edification in rereading in the light of present controversies Disraeli's brilliant presentation of a fascinating episode in the early history of aristocratic Liberalism.

Recent discussion of the commercial aspects of literature will have caused uneasiness to the worthy persons who still believe with Hill Burton that it is shocking to speak of money in connection with creative work. It appears, however, that the relations between author and publisher are no longer of the Arcadian simplicity which prevailed in the time of Dr. Johnson, who very tersely summed up a conversation with his "book seller"—"Sir, he was insolent, and I beat him." Neither are they of the jovial character of those enjoyed by Mr. Arthur Pegdennis with Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bungay in fiction, and in real life by former generations of the clients of the blackwoods and Mr. John Murray. Sir Walter Besant and Mr. Rider Haggard long ago disposed of the idea that the novelist and the poet met their publisher on terms of friendly, open-handed conviviality, slightly tempered by the instinct of self-preservation. "Law bless you, sir, give him a cheque immediately!" said Mr. Bacon to Pen's emissary. Nowadays all is spoiled by mutual distrust and acrimonious correspondence about "American rights" and other mysteries. To restore the old confidence and cordiality and perhaps to abolish altogether the necessity for the Society of Authors there has arisen of late years the literary agent. The member of this profession who writes in the current "Fortnightly" claims that, although looked on askance by some publishers as a *tertius gaudens*, he and his colleagues discharge a benevolent and a pacific mission. It is theirs to protect author and publisher alike and to relieve the author of the business worries which improperly absorb imaginative energies. Theirs, above all, it is "judiciously" to translate "into diplomatic language the publisher's occasionally unsympathetic remarks"! It is a great and worthy calling. In the interests of good learning and polite letters one can only wish it every success!

The recent reference in the Literary Letter of one of the weeklies to projected volumes which have remained unwritten or unpublished could be extended to great length by a systematic collation of the volumes of the English Catalogue with the advertisements of forthcoming works put forth by the publishing houses at the beginning of the spring and autumn. A hobby of mine, says a correspondent, is to go through the announcements in such papers as the "Academy" and the "Publishers' Circular" and tick off the publications in prospect which enter within my special province or seem to have sufficient general interest to make a glimpse of them desirable. I have long noticed that the publishers never quite live up to my arbitrament. This is particularly true where a comprehensive series is contemplated. It never does get published in exactly the same form and succession and with exactly the same team of authors as was predicted, which is not due to lack of perseverance in prophecy. The way in which publishers will keep on their announcements list for years this or that book not one of the sheets of which they can possibly have seen is bewildering to the uninitiated. One possible explanation is that endeavour is being made to stake out the ground and warn off rival authors from jumping the claim. Some houses (Longmans deserves credit in this connection) are more reticent and less in a hurry. A recent example of unfulfilled promise is a book on "Heredity," by Professor J. Arthur Thomson, which Mr. John Murray has been advertising in every other issue of his magazine publications for the last half-dozen years. Last week's "Quarterly Review" had the usual standing intimation. I am able to say that this work is not now likely to appear, and that the translation of Weismann which Professor Thomson and his accomplished wife published the other day will have to fill the gap until some other biologist enters the field. Another announcement whose fruition I awaited with interest was that of an annotated critical text of Shelley by Professor J. A. C. Bradley, which was to appear in the collection already comprising Mr. de Selincourt's Keats and Mr. Bailey's Cowper, which bore the title of Methuen's Standard Library before the publishers transferred that title to their series of cheap reprints. I was disappointed to hear from Professor Bradley's own lips some time ago that he had abandoned the task. It is over twenty years since Mr. Buxton Forman published his edition supplementing Mrs. Shelley's notes, and there seems to be an opening for a new critical library edition.

A notable addition has just been made to the King-street Library in the series of decennial publications of the University of Chicago—books representing every department of the studies of a twentieth-century University. Side by side with a collection of Assyrian letters you find a treatise on banking and a critical history of the evolution of Christian dogma, with books of logic, biology, and advanced mathematical theory. To look through the long series is to obtain a striking impression of the breadth, the thoroughness, and the progressive spirit of the newer American scholarship, which has embraced equally the humane ideal of our own old Universities and the liberal and up-to-date example of Germany. Two books in the literary section are of special interest. There is the edition of the poems of Anne, Countess of Winchilsea, the greater part of which, after having been lost sight of for 150 years, are here printed for the first time from the folio MS. which Mr. Gosse discovered so strangely in 1884 ; and there is also the first reprint of a distinctly valuable example of the late morality play, "The Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene," written probably about the year 1550. The rough rhyming lines of this last work, which seem most successfully to defy all metrical and musical law, afford a remarkably interesting witness to the chaotic condition into which our versification sank in the interval between the loss of the secret of Chaucer's line and the rise of the great Elizabetans, and the play sheds besides a useful light on the not too well understood religious spirit of the age of the beginnings of the English Reformation. Both books are models of scholarly modern editing, and the introduction to the Countess is much the most through study of her characters and works that has yet appeared. It seems strange that the first full presentation of a poetess whose fascinating fragments of natural discription and genuine lyric singing, thrown off in one of our most prosaic periods, have drawn the attention of all readers of English literature since Wordsworth's discovery of them should come at last from Chicago. One may hope that her complete poems will before long be made easily accessible in an English edition, as Professor Saintsbury has so lately made those of her admired poetic predecessor "Orinda."

IN reference to China's Relations with Germany, the special correspondent of the *Lokalanzeiger* at Pekin sends to his paper an interesting interview with Tong Shao-yi, Vice-President of the Chinese Foreign Office. The Vice-President first asked how China could forget that Germany was the first among the Powers to begin the "policy of grab" without having a single claim to support her conduct and to introduce, by the occupation of Kiao-chau, the period of China's deepest humiliation. Tong Choa-yi then said that since Germany's legal action during the Boxer troubles China's confidence in Germany had been gradually returning, and suggested that this might be hastened if Germany would establish schools in China and direct a purely educative missionary policy there as she had been doing late years. He also expressed a wish to see Chinese students staying in Germany and being received into German family life

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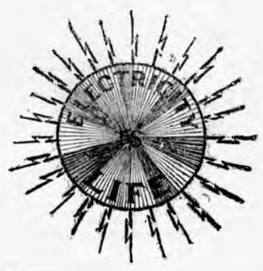

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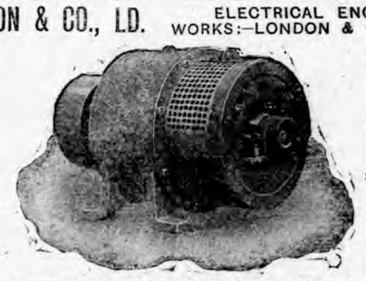

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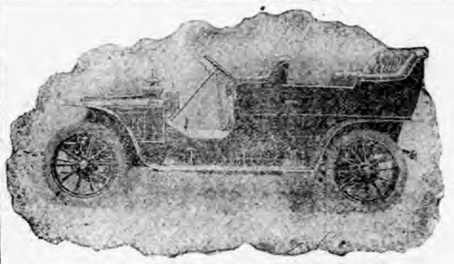

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